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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy one year, ... $1.50
" " six months, ...75
" " three " 50

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXXVI. SALEM, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1888. NO. 24.

JOB PRINTING

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Arbor Day is now observed in the schools of twenty-six States.

All seven of the Mississippi members of Congress were Confederate soldiers.

There are now in India 78,976 widows under nine years of age, 207,388 from 10 to 14, and 382,786 from 15 to 18 years of age.

The art of lace making is raised to a dignity which shows no sign of diminishing, when flounces take three years to complete. One of the attractions of one of the large dry goods houses in New York city is a bridal veil costing $100 a yard. It represents lace-making raised to a fine art.

Turoff, the most popular clown in Russia, recently dropped the old reliable ones about mothers-in-law, old maids and boarding house fare long enough to work in a joke on the Chief of Police. When last heard of the clown was on his way to Siberia, to take a course of calisthenics in the salt mines there.

A Boston cheese dealer says that adulterated cheese, when fresh and well made, cannot be distinguished from a good skim milk cheese. It is made largely in Western factories, and is composed of stearin, oleo oil, cotton seed, and skim milk. The cream is first extracted from the milk, and then it is sought to return fats of a cheaper quality. A considerable quantity of rancid butter is also used.

The influence of the modern passenger elevator on rents in New York is curiously illustrated in some of the ten and twelve story apartment houses uptown. The facility which they afford for reaching the floors far above the ground, puts all the apartments practically on a level so far as the rents are concerned. Just as big figures are asked now for the seventh, eighth and ninth stories as are asked for the apartments immediately on the street. In fact, some people prefer to get away above the noise and bustle of the neighboring thoroughfares, and some difficulty is experienced at times in renting the apartments below.

A curious case of citizenship is to be decided by the Iowa courts. In one of the towns of the State a Methodist minister appeared as prosecuting witness against a saloon-keeper. At the next election the saloon-keeper challenged the vote of the clergyman, on the ground that he was an itinerant Methodist minister, and being subject at any time to removal by the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, could not, therefore, be a citizen of any town, city, county or State. The judges of election overruled the challenge, but the plaintiff has carried the case to the Supreme Court of the State. The *Christian Advocate* says that, as there are more than 20,000 Methodist ministers in the United States, it will be a decidedly interesting thing "for it to be declared that they must be citizens. As Methodist ministers have been Governors of States, members of Congress, members of Legislatures, Justices of the Peace, and candidates for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, there are a few precedents in their behalf."

Demonstrating the value of the fisheries as a training school for American seamen, the Boston *Journal* says: "It is generally estimated that from 70 to 75 per cent. of New England fishermen are American citizens, and if this be so it is plain that Yankees are about as numerous on our fishing vessels as aliens on the vessels in our merchant service. This is not a mere surmise. It is demonstrated by figures. During 1886 of the seamen shipped in ports of the United States for foreign and coastwise voyages 63 per cent. were foreigners and 37 per cent. Americans. Here in the port of Boston native seamen constituted only 15 per cent. of those reported by the Shipping Commissioner. At Bath, where the business done was altogether coastwise, two-thirds of the men were foreigners and but one-third American. In the regular naval service native seamen are estimated to number from one-fourth of the crews of some ships to barely one-tenth of the crews of others. It appears to be a lamentable fact that New England fishermen are the only large class of thoroughgoing Yankee sailors left to us."

"This is white hat year," as we call the Presidential year, "said a State street hatter to a Chicago *Herald* man, "and the manufacturers and dealers are preparing for the abnormal demand—the former by turning out immense quantities of cheap white hats, and the latter by getting in their orders for stock early. White hats as a political badge were first worn in the Greeley campaign. The editor candidate set the fashion himself, but his generally rusty looking tile wasn't exactly imitated. The well to-do among his followers wore a white silk plug, a good many brushing the fur the wrong way. This hat was as expensive as it was eccentric. It cost from $5 to $8. The sale of white hats each Presidential year thereafter showed a steady increase. In the last campaign enormous numbers were sold. Why, I fitted out three big clubs in one day. It is the members of the organizations that are formed, chiefly, who wear white hats. Still a good many individuals who will not join political clubs take this method of showing fealty to their party. I notice that a big white hat trade affects the fall trade. Why? Because many of the white hats, when the leaves begin to fall, go into the dyer's pot, and, as black ones, are made to last until Christmas."

SERENADE.

Love songs are coming across the seas,
Lady of mine;
Whispered in echoes of dying breeze,
Lady of mine.
Let the songs kiss thee sleeping,
Over thine eyelids creeping,
Where thy closed eyes are keeping
Secrets of thine.

Would that my lips were a whispered song,
Only for thee;
One of the chosen from out the throng,
Only for thee.
The song so sweetly swelling
Would ope those eyes to telling
The love that forth was welling
Only for me.

—*W. J. Henderson.*

TARA.

BY SARAH F. NORRIS.

Tara's early home was in a little village near the great city of Hyderabad, in the Nizam's Dominions. Her people were Telugus of the cultivator caste, and her earliest recollection was of the tinkling bells on the necks of the flocks. She used to lie awake at night listening to their music, and wondering whether they too came from the distant stars like herself; for her mother had told the little girl that she had come to them from the brightest star that was visible through the chinks of the cottage wall.

Her brothers were named for the things of the earth to which they belonged, but she, the youngest and dearest, was named for the shining place from whence she came—Tara, a star.

When she was seven years old she questioned the Bai, her mother, one day, about the ring which pierced her little nose. "Why did she wear a ring, while Soondra, a neighbor's child of her own age, wore none. Was it because she came from the stars?"

Then the Bai explained that it was the sign of marriage. The ceremony which she dimly remembered was the wedding.

She was married to Lalu, who was now far away in his own home. "Did she not remember standing on one side of a red screen, while Lalu stood on the other side, and the family friends threw rice over them? And when the screen was removed, and they stood face to face, the priest of the temple tied their clothing together, and they fed each other with sugar, and were declared married."

"Ah!" said the Bai, "the marriage procession was the grandest ever known in our village. Lalu rode a white horse, which was entirely covered with gold and silver spangles and bells, while Lalu himself was almost hidden by garlands of flowers.

"Then the long line of carts and palanquins, filled with children; and behind them the women laden with flowers, and the men bearing torches; while the musicians followed, beating their tomtoms, and singing the marriage chant.

"Did Tara remember none of this? Well, it had taken place when she was three years old, and they had then given her the nose-ring—the sign of a wife—and Lalu had gone back to his own village in Baroda, three hundred miles away, to await the time when his little bride should be old enough to come to him."

Time went by, Tara sang her little song as she turned the millstone to grind the grain, and rolled the spicy curry which always garnished the rice at their evening meal. The flocks were herded at night, and their bells always made music to Tara's ears in the low-roofed cottage where she slept. The seasons came and went until Tara was eleven years old, when Ramji, her father, announced that the little wife must be taken to her husband's house.

Limbaji, her eldest brother, was to go with her, and on a fine morning, just at the close of the long rains, they started on their journey across the country, carrying Tara's silken bridal robes and ornaments, and the little dowry of money which had been saved for her.

As they descended the winding path leading to the public road they watched carefully lest perchance a lizard should cross their track, and they be obliged to turn back. But no lizard appearing, they went cheerily on their way, which lay through the heart of the great city.

Gilt-spangled elephants tramped majestically along, the howdahs filled with the high-born ladies of the realm, whose laughing voices reached the ears of the two strangers as they forced their way through the moving throng, and anon the sparkle of the diamonds flashed out, as the silken curtains of the howdahs were displaced by the swaying motion of the elephants' tread.

Passing outside the city gates, the travelers quickened their pace, and were soon in the open country, where there was nothing to obstruct their progress.

At nightfall on the tenth day of their journey they entered a little village in Kattiawar, where lived Jairam, a friend of Limbaji's. They halted at the door of this friend's house, and asked if they might enter and rest their wearied limbs.

Jairam and his wife greeted them with true Eastern hospitality, begging them to shake off the dust of travel, and eat of their salt. They said: "The house and all that we have is yours. Come in and partake of your own, while we bring water for your feet; and tarry with us, we pray you, until you are quite rested from your long journey."

So the brother and sister consented to stop a week with these good friends, when they would start again on their journey toward Baroda.

Three or four days after this a messenger came in great haste from Hyderabad, saying that Ramji had died suddenly, and Limbaji must return at once to perform the funeral ceremonies.

Then arose the question: "What should be done with Tara meanwhile?" Limbaji could not take her back, as he must make all possible speed. He would be obliged to feed the crows for a certain number of days, until he could be sure whether his father's spirit had entered a crow; and he must make several feasts for the Brahmins, and distribute alms among the poor of the village. All this would require so much time, it would be fully three weeks before he could continue the journey with Tara.

Finally it was decided that he leave Tara with his friends, and return as soon as the customs of his caste would permit.

So he sped away on the messenger's swift horse, quite satisfied that he had made the best arrangement for the little wife.

The following week Jairam, who was in the employ of one of the Kattiawar chiefs, was ordered to a distant part of the province. Then a very serious question presented itself, for Jairam must take his family with him—"What would they do with Tara?" They could not take her along, and they dared not leave her behind alone.

While they sat in the doorway discussing the matter in very loud tones, two strange women came along, and hearing the loud voices, they stopped and inquired what was the matter. Jairam said: "Here we have this girl on our hands, and we know not what to do with her. Her brother was taking her to her husband in Baroda, when he was called back to Hyderabad by the death of his father. We promised to keep her safely until his return, but we are ordered away, and there is no one to look after the child."

The women said: "Why, we are on our way to Hyderabad now, and your best plan will be to put her in our charge; and we will take her back to her brother, then after the funeral ceremonies are over, he can start again with Tara."

The simple minded Jairam thought this a very good solution to the problem, and at once gave the girl into their keeping, with her silken garments, jewelry, and money.

The women led her along quietly until they came to a wild, desolate part of the country, when they tore off her garments, seized her bridal robes, jewelry and money, and tying her hands and feet, prepared to kill her. Tara had no suspicion of their purpose until they commenced tying her, when she screamed lustily.

Fortunately a cartman was passing on the other side of the hedge, who rushed to her rescue, and reported the women to the district police. They were arrested and brought before the English magistrate, who was making his annual tour in that neighborhood; Tara's property was recovered, and the women were sent to prison.

Then Tara was left on the magistrate's hands, and he placed her under the care of his butler's wife, expecting that her friends would claim her as soon as he could communicate with them. But just at this time the magistrate was transferred to the Ahmedpore district, which lies one hundred miles nearer Hyderabad.

A district magistrate lives in his tents, and moves trough the districts with much tent furniture and a large retinue of servants and camp followers; so with the butler's family went little Tara. As soon as they reached the city the magistrate inquired for a place of refuge where the girl could remain until her friuds should claim her. He was told that a "Madam Sahib" had a school where girls of Tara's age were cared for, and to the "Sahib's" bungalow the magistrate hastened at once.

The "Madam Sahib" was very willing to receive Tara into her school, but thought it would not be well for her to enter the boarding department, as that would destroy the child's caste, and make much trouble for her after her return to her friends.

So a Telugu woman of Tara's own caste was found, who promised to feed and otherwise care for her, and she entered the school as a day scholar.

And now began a new life for Tara. Until she was brought before the magistrate, a few days before, she had never even seen a white person. Now she was wakened each morning by the bugle call, and she saw troops of Highlanders and other uniformed soldiers marching in and around the grand old fort, with colors flying and bagpipes playing.

She was now in a large, bustling city, and there was nothing to remind her of her old home except the tinkling of the bells as the herds were driven outside the gates in the morning and brought back at night.

She had never thought of learning to read. None of her family or neighbors could read or write, and there had never been any necessity for such accomplishments.

When one of them wished to send a letter, he called in the village scribe to write it for him, and also to read the answer when it came. Why should they learn to read? Their fathers and grandfathers before them had never learned, and the ways of their fathers were good enough for them."

Now here was Tara learning to read and write and sing and embroider. It was delightful for her—infinitely better than the Sassu's house, where she would be obliged to work so hard.

The magistrate and Lessib Sahib wrote to Hyderabad and Baroda, but no answer came. Little Tara could give no directions for writing. She only knew that her brother's name was Limbaji, son of Ramji, but there were many Limbajis and Ramjis in Hyderabad, and the letters never reached the Limbaji for for whom they were intended. Her husband's name was Lalu, and he lived in Baroda, but more she could not tell, and Lalu received no letter. So Tara remained in the school, and as she was diligent and studious, she made good progress in her studies.

Years passed, with no tidings from Hyderabad or Baroda, and the time had come when Tara's class was to graduate from the school. It was a great day for those young girls. The hall was crowded with the native gentry of the city, for it was still a novel sight to see girls reading and writing.

As it happened, a native chief was just spending a little time in the city. He had been on a pilgrimage to the holy city of Benares, and was on his way back to his province in the South Marathi country. Hearing that all the best people would be at the school, he too came to see what it was like. He was immensely pleased with the exercises and could scarcely find words to express his appreciation.

The girls were arrayed in their most dazzling garments and jewelry, but Tara outshone all the rest, for her wedding robes and jewelry had been kept for this very occasion, and very pretty she looked, so the young chief thought, and as soon as the exercises were over he came forward and asked if he might make the bright-eyed girl's acquaintance. He was shyly greeted by the young girl, and it was noticed that they spent a long time in conversation with each other.

The next day the chief made a formal application to the Sahib for Tara's hand, and great was his dismay when he learned that she had been married in infancy. He ruled a large district and occupied a grand palace, and was in receipt of a good revenue from his subjects. He had long been looking for a wife who could grace his stately home, but until this time he had seen no one who suited him. Tara was lovely and accomplished, and she could direct his large retinue of servants with becoming dignity; yet because she had been married a dozen years before to an obscure lad whom she could not remember, he was to be forever debarred from wooing her. Hindoo law is like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and the marriage of an infant is binding for life, unless the husband chooses to turn her out and divorce her.

The Sahib tried to comfort the chief with the hope that Tara might already be a widow and free to marry him. Nothing had been heard from Lalu for five years, and they set themselves to devise a plan for discovering whether he still lived. They decided to send a proclamation into every village in Kattiawar, calling upon Jairam to come forward. Through him they hoped to find Tara's brother, and then news of her husband. Accordingly a printed circular was sent to the headman of every village, and in a few days Jairam was found. Then Limbaji, the brother, was communicated with, and he soon came, declaring his intention to take Tara to her husband's house at once.

The poor girl begged him to spare her. She had been happy all these years, and did not wish to go to the stranger whom she could not remember. But Limbaji was inexorable. It was a disgrace to the family that she had been kept from her husband so long, and every day she remained only added to the disgrace. So she was torn from her friends at Ahmedpore, and again they started on their journey to Baroda.

When they reached Lalu's house they learned that he was in the Maharajah's army, and was then fighting a rebellious hill tribe. He had taken another wife who was then living with the Sassu whom Tara had so much dreaded in her childhood.

And now commenced a hard life for the poor girl. The Sassu and the other wife were unsparing in their abuse of her. She had disgraced the family, and had broken her caste, and they cried out, "Unclean! unclean!" whenever she approached them.

They tossed her food to her like a bone to a dog, as she crouched in the darkest and dampest corner of the house. She was compelled to do all the household drudgery—grind the grain and pound out the rice and carry the water. The few books she had brought from Ahmedpore were torn in pieces and scattered to the four winds, while her knitting and embroidery materials were cremated before her eyes. Her only comfort was an occasional salaam from the Telugu woman who cared for her in Ahmedpore.

The chief had sent this woman to Baroda to give Tara aid and comfort as often as opportunity offered. But the opportunities were few, for Tara was sedulously watched by the Sassu, lest she should make her escape.

Sometimes the woman disguised herself as a bangle-seller, and succeeded in secretly conveying food to the poor girl, who was made to fast until she was almost starved. She shed bitter tears over the life she had left behind, and thought regretfully of the grand home which the chief had offered her in the far-away Marathi country.

Why had she been married in infancy? Why should she not have a voice in the matter of her life's companion? She asked herself these questions numberless times, but no answer came. She had been born a Hindoo, and she must submit to Hindoo customs.

Time passed drearily enough, until one day word came that Lalu had been slain in battle. Then the house was filled with wailing. The mother beat her breast and clutched her hair, declaring that vile, polluted Tara was the guilty cause of all this. She was thrust into the street, and told never to darken their doors again.

Now was the Telugu woman's opportunity, and she came to Tara's rescue, as the cartman had done years before.

At early dawn they were on their way to Ahmedpore. There was no traveling across the country on foot now, but with the swiftest speed of the iron horse; and in twenty-four hours Tara was in the midst of her friends in Ahmedpore again, and the news was flashed to the young chief in his southern home.

In a few weeks there was a grand wedding in Ahmedpore—the grandest since the time of the old Mohammedan kings.

The bride was lovely in her white silken robes and diamonds, and the chief was handsome in his full durbar costume, with his jewel-hilted sword at his side. His garments were embroidered with seed-pearls, and the diamonds composing the aigrette of his turban would have bought up a hundred villages like the one in which Tara had in childhood listened to the tinkling bells of the flocks as she lay under the cottage roof and thought of the distant stars from whence she came.

A Veritable Rock Fortress.

For the first time for a number of years the Sigiri Rock in Ceylon has been scaled by a European, the feat on this occasion being performed by General Lennox, who commands the troops in the island. It is said, indeed, that only one European, Mr. Creasy, ever succeeded in reaching the summit. The rock is cylindrical in shape, and the bulging sides render the ascent very difficult and dangerous. There are galleries all round, a groove about four inches deep being cut in the solid rock. This rises spirally, and in it are fitted the foundation bricks, which support a platform about six feet broad, with a chunam coated wall about nine feet high. The whole structure follows the curves and contours of the solid rock, and is cunningly constructed so as to make the most of any natural support the formation can afford. In some places the gallery has fallen completely away, but it still exhibits flights of fine marble steps. High up on the rock are several figures of Buddha; but it is a mystery how the artist got there, or how, being there, he was able to carry on his work. The fortifications consist of platforms, one above the other, supported by massive retaining walls each commanding the other. Owing to the falling away of the gallery, the ascent in parts had to be made up a perpendicular face of the cliff, and General Lennox and four natives were left to do the latter part of the ascent alone. The top they found to be a plateau about an acre in extent, in which were two square tanks with sides 50 yards and 15 feet respectively in length, cut out of the solid rock. A palace is believed to have existed on the summit at one time; although time, weather, and the jungle have obliterated all traces of it. During the descent the first comer had to guide the foot of the next to a safe fissure; but all reached the bottom safely in about two and a half hours.—*St. James Gazette.*

The Best Celery in the World.

"Where is the best celery raised?" remarked a Washington Market man the other day to a New York *Mail and Express* reporter. "In Kalamazoo. It is not yet certain why it is so, but it has been definitely determined by experience that no celery is raised that is as good as the celery of Kalamazoo. It brings a better price in the market than other celery, and moreover a vast quantity of it is raised there. Over 3000 acres of swamp land are said to have been 'reclaimed' and devoted to the culture of this toothsome esculent alone. The business is a lucrative one, and numerous Kalamazooans have grown rich at it. It is in fact the leading industry of the place, according to the statements of the Western papers."

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

A Reward of Merit—Correct—A Wise Resolution—Erect and Soldierly—The Landlady's Crushing Pun, Etc.

"Sam," said one little urchin to another, the other day, "Sam, does your schoolmaster ever give you any rewards of merit?"

"I s'pose he does," was the rejoinder; "he gives me a lickin' every day, and says I merits two."—*Journal of Commerce.*

Correct.

Teacher—"So you can't do a simple sum in arithmetic? Now, let me explain it to you. Suppose eight of you have together forty-eight apples, thirty-two peaches, and sixteen melons, what would each of you get?"

"Cholera morbus," replied Johnny.—*Rare Bits.*

A Wise Resolution.

Teacher (infant natural history class)—"You will remember that, will you, Tommy, that wasps lie in a torpid state all winter."

Tommy (with an air of retrospection)—"Yes'm, an' I'll try an' remember that they make up for it in summer.—*Life.*

Erect and Soldierly.

Fashionable Mother—"How superbly James, the footman, carried himself today, while we were driving. I was quite proud of him."

Fashionable daughter—"Yes, Parker says he has a stiff neck."

Mother—"I wish he had a stiff neck all the time."—*Epoch.*

The Landlady's Crushing Pun.

Boarder (at breakfast table)—"Mrs. Blank, you ought to break an egg into your coffee pot, this coffee is not settled at all."

"Neither is your last month's board bill, Mr. Gubbins," was the settling reply. And Gubbins drank the coffee in silence, dregs and all.—*Danville Breeze.*

Why She was Dressed.

Husband—"What are you rigged out for now?"

Wife—"I'm going shopping and want to be treated with respect."

"Humph! Go shopping in all that finery and you will be charged three prices for every purchase."

"I don't intend to buy anything today. I wear my old clothes when I buy."—*Omaha World.*

Not Realistic Enough.

Smithson—"I saw you at the theater last evening, I believe, Miss Bacon. Did the performance come up to your expectations?"

Miss Bacon (who is a member of the Cheyenne Culture Club)—"I can hardly say that I was wholly satisfied, Mr. Smithson. Why, that hero fatigued me every time he pulled his gun. The slowest cow puncher on our ranch would pump him full of lead before he could get his hand away from his hip."—*Idea.*

A Familiar Countenance.

"Beg pardon, sir," said the passenger on the first seat, turning round to speak to the man on the seat behind him, "but I must have met you somewhere. Your face is strangely familiar."

"You probably have seen my portrait in most of the papers," replied the man with calm dignity of conscious superiority. "I am the inventor of the celebrated McSlatherson three dollar shoe."

With another look at the face of the great man the abashed questioner went off and sat on the coal box.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Problem Hard to Solve.

Herr Bummerzimmer (who is a very bad dancer)—"May I haf der plesure of to dance mit you, Mees Borden?"

Miss Borden—"I am very sorry, Herr Bummerzimmer, but my card is quite full."

Herr Bummerzimmer—"Dot is very strange. I haf asked efery laty in der room to dance, and dey all say dere card vos full. And I haf count der shentlemens and dere vos twelve, and I haf count der laties and dere vos twenty-seex, and I cannot comprehend how twelve shentlemens can dance mit twenty-seex laties efery time.—*Boston Beacon.*

What Charley Needed.

"Pa, did you hear Charley serenading me last night?" said Mabel at breakfast.

"Humph. I should say so," was the shortly spoken response.

"Doesn't he sing perfectly lovely?"

The old gentleman didn't say anything but jabbed his fork ferociously into a piece of steak.

"I never heard anything like Charley's singing," she went on, "it is as sweet as a bird's."

"Yes," said her father, "I've thought when I heard Charley sing that the one thing he needed was feathers. And with a bucket of tar and a pillow I think I could give him a pretty good outfit."—*Merchant Traveler.*

House Moving Incidents.

Mrs. Jones (who has just moved into the house lately occupied by Mrs. Smith)—"Dear, dear! I never saw such a dirty house in my life. I should think those Smiths never cleaned house while they lived here. And the yard is full of their old rubbish, too. It will take a month to clean up after them."

Mrs. Smith (who has just moved into the house lately occupied by Mrs. Jones)—"Dirt! Don't talk to me of dirt! I've counted ten different kinds of finger marks on the parlor walls. And to think we moved on purpose so we wouldn't have to clean house! It's possitively disgraceful to live the way those Joneses do. I'd as lief be a savage."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Sign of Greatness.

"You can always tell a great man when you see him," said one gentleman to another on Main street; "and I think that Alderman K. is fated to be one of the great men of the age."

"Why?"

"Great men have their eccentricities. Cardinal Richelieu spent his hours of relaxation in jumping over furniture. Dr. Johnson took particular pains to touch every post he passed; Shelley used to amuse himself by sailing boats on the lake in Hyde park; Rousseau would roll large boulders over a declivity; Cowper's eccentricity was in cutting glass with a glazier's diamond; Lincoln was never happy unless he was whittling a stick. Oh, I could give you a thousand instances of the kind—"

"But where does Alderman K. come in?"

"Alderman K! Oh, Alderman K. he wipes his nose on his coat-sleeve."—*Kansas City News.*

Carrageen, or Irish Moss.

"Years ago the markets of the world were supplied with this farinaceous and gelatinous seaweed entirely from the coast of Ireland, hence it's name," said a New York druggist to a *Sun* reporter. "About twenty years ago, however, the discovery was made that as good carrageen grew on the rocks along the Massachusetts coast as ever clung to those washed by the Irish surf; and now there are colonies of men at various points along that coast who make it their sole business to collect the moss and prepare it for market. The trade in Irish moss was formerly entirely confined to the grocers, and how it came to be one of the regular articles on sale in drug stores I am unable to say. It probably came about through the discovery of valuable medicinal qualities in the composition of the weed—iodine being one—and from the fact that it was found to be an excellent substitute for arrowroot, sago, and other farinaceous substances, invaluable in the sick room. Formerly carrageen was only utilized as a gelatinous article of food, and it did service only in the popular jellies and blanc mange of the table. Analysis finally revealed that this toothsome, sea-flavored weed, tossed by the waves and seasoned by their salt, contained starch of the most excellent quality. This farnia is not only unexcelled for nutritive purposes, but a starch that surpasses all others for fine laundrying is extracted from the weed.

"The trade in Irish moss from the Massachusetts coast is controlled by one or two Boston firms. The gatherers of the moss are mostly Irishmen. They start out in dories long before daylight, and a boat will frequently travel twenty miles in the course of a day before it is filled with the succulent weed. The moss clings to the rocks tenaciously, and to detach it and drag it in the boats long-handled, dredge-shaped, sharp-toothed iron rakes are used. When the moss-gatherers return with their day's collection it is sorted over, for there are as many grades of the weed as there are of leaf tobacco. The whitest of the moss is selected for the starchmakers. When a load is sorted, the different kinds are spread on the beach, out of reach of the tide, to dry and bleach in the sun and wind.

"This requires from ten days to two weeks. The moss is then ready for the market, and is packed in barrels. The moss gatherers of the South Massachusetts coast are probably the only persons who live by the sea or its products who welcome ocean storms. The reason for that is that a storm brings money to their pockets, and saves them days of labor. After every storm at sea the coast will be thickly strewn for miles with Irish moss, which the violence of storm-torn waves has forced from its hold on the rocks, and which is swept upon the shore by the incoming surf."

Transplanting a Rabbit's Eye.

One of the most delicate and notable surgical operations performed in the world occurred in Philadelphia recently, it being the transplanting of a portion of the eye of a rabbit to a human being. The object of the operation was to relieve the obscurity of the eye of the patient, which was caused by inflammation, and which produced in time an opaque surface. The patient was a servant girl, whose eyes had become almost totally useless, so far as vision was concerned, by reason of the whitish coating which made both of the orbits opaque, and she was so nearly blind that objects of a con-siderable size were barely distinguishable.

The operation took place at the Germantown Hospital, under the immediate direction of Dr. L. Webster Cox the ophthalmic surgeon of the institution, who witnessed one of the only two other operations of this nature which have been performed in the world—in Germany last year—both performed by Prof. von Hipple, of Glassen, Germany. The Professor had first devised and had manufactured for the purpose a very delicate instrument, which, by means of a clockwork attachment, not only bores into the cornea of the eye, but also registers the exact depth of the puncture. In this way a very small portion of the cornea is cut from one of the eyes of a rabbit, and a piece corresponding in size is taken from the afflicted eye of the human patient, both being taken from a point directly in front of the pupil. Both the rabbit and the patient are first placed under the influence of the local anæsthetic cocaine, and the rabbit's eye was selected by reason of its similarity to the human eye, and because it is a distinctly herbacious animal, the blood of which is less liable to contaminating influences than that of other animals whose food is composed principally of animal matter.—*New York World.*

Largest Regimental Loss in the War.

The official casualty lists of the Confederate force are not so trustworthy as those of the Union side, because they have not had the same careful revision since the war closed, but the tables now accessible, show that the Northern aim was equally true, and that the Northern nerve was equally steady. The Twenty-sixth North Carolina—Pettigrew's Brigade, Heth's Division—lost at Gettysburg 86 killed and 502 wounded; total, 588, not including the missing, of whom there were about 120. (The official report states that the regiment "went in, July 1, with over 800 men.") In one company, 84 strong, every man and officer was hit; and the orderly sergeant who made out the list did it with a bullet through each leg. This is by far the largest regimental loss on either side during the war.—*Century Magazine.*

Love Song of the Prairie Lark.

As the full Springtime comes on the number of these short chants is greatly increased, while their prolongations and variations are without number, and soon it becomes evident to the most casual observer that the love fires are kindling and that each musician is striving to the utmost of his powers to surpass all rivals and win the lady lark of his choice. On one occasion, as I lay in hiding near a fence, three larks came skimming over the plain; they alighted within a few yards of me and two of them burst into song, sometimes singing together and sometimes alternately, but the third was silent. When at last they flew up I noticed that the silent one and one of the singers kept together. I had been witness to a musical tournament, and the victor had won his bride.—*American Magazine.*

M. Pascal, who for many years has been noted because of his intimacy with Prince Napoleon, was rich, but rather that spend his money he fired a bullet into his head.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Old Books Made New.

Why should the housewife sit scowling over those old books, as the covers, at least, can be made to look "e'en as good as new" by applying with a brush a coat of chromo varnish, which is made by dissolving one ounce of gum mastic in three-quarters of a pint of turpentine. For books whose covers are too dilapidated to renew take two pieces of black ribbon and cover the backs, first placing on a layer of wadding. Fasten the back and sides together with some fancy stitch in embroidery silk of a contrasting color. Line the inside of the covers with tinted silk, and on the centre of the outside front, paint or transfer some neat design. A gold or silver cord neatly sewed around the edge is a great improvement. I almost transformed a volume nearly 200 years old with a few bits of ribbon and transfer picture.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Seasonable Salads.

The best vegetables from which to make salads at this season of the year are asparagus, lettuce, turnips, dandelion, spinach, kale, chicory, watercress and potatoes, all of which should be crisped and freshened in cool water, carefully shaken dry and shredded with the fingers instead of being cut or chopped with a knife.

Many housekeepers have an idea that salads are troublesome and expensive, and are therefore deterred from preparing them. This is a mistake, for nothing is simpler if a few details are attended to.

In this country a Mayonaise dressing is frequently served with vegetables when used as salads, but foreigners prefer a simple French dressing of pepper, salt, oil and vinegar, and it is decidedly better for dinner where meat or rich food is partaken of. The French, who are accomplished in the art of making good salads, use garlic as a flavoring instead of onion, but very sparingly.

Tarragona vinegar gives lettuce and other spring salads a delicious flavor. Nasturtium blossoms also have a piquant flavor, besides making a beautiful garnish for vegetable salads. Either of the following dressings may be used for vegetable salads:

French Salad Dressing—Mix thoroughly three tablespoons of olive oil, a mustard spoonful of salt, a pinch of pepper, and five or six drops of lemon juice, add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, beat a minute and pour over the salad.

Mayonnaise Dressing—Put the raw yolks of two eggs in a cold bowl, beat well, add a teaspoonful salt, a pinch of cayenne pepper and half a teaspoonful of mustard; work well together and add drop by drop a half-pint of olive oil. Stir rapidly and steadily while adding the oil, and care must be taken not to reverse the motion, or the dressing may curdle. Then add a few drops of lemon juice to the mixture, and thin to the proper consistency with vinegar. If kept in a cool place this dressing will keep a week.—*Courier-Journal.*

Recipes.

Fried Egg Plant. After peeling the egg plant cut in slices one-half inch thick, pepper and salt them, and lay one slice upon the other, leaving them to stand ten or twelve hours. Drain off the liquor, dip in flour and fry brown.

Cream Pie. Take one pint of milk, one heaping tablespoonful of flour, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, two eggs and flavor to taste. Bake with one crust, the same as a custard pie. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, spread over the pie after it is baked, and brown in the oven.

Potatoes Stewed au Gratin. Cut boiled potatoes, while still warm, in neat small-sized pieces; cover them with hot milk, and add salt, white pepper, and a little butter for seasoning. Simmer in the milk ten minutes, then fill au gratin tins with the stewed potatoes, add a top layer of grated crumbs, and bake a delicate brown. Some like a little grated cheese mixed with the bread crumbs. They are served at dinner as well as breakfast cooked in this manner.

Strawberry Charlotte. Make a custard of the yolks of six eggs, one quart of sweet milk, sugar, and flavor to suit the taste. Boil and set aside to cool. Fill a glass dish with alternate layers of berries and sponge cake dipped in cream; sweeten the layers of berries as they are put in the dish. When the custard is cool, pour over the whole. Beat the white of the eggs with with a tablespoonful of sugar—to a stiff froth—and heap high over the top of the custard. This is delicious.

Sweetbreads with Tomato Sauce.—Select two good-sized veal sweetbreads. Parboil them and throw them into cold water. Let them remain ten minutes, then remove the skin and all tough membrane. Dip in beaten egg, then in cracked flour seasoned with pepper and salt. Put in a frying pan a tablespoonful of sweet butter. When it is hot and brown, but not burned, place the sweetbreads in the pan. Let them brown quickly on both sides. Put in the pan a few spoonfuls of bouillon, cover closely, and let steam on the back of range until tender. Boil half a can of tomatoes fifteen minutes. Add a cupful of water, and thicken with butter and flour mixed. Strain through a fine strainer, season to taste, and, when sweetbreads are ready to serve, pour the sauce over them.

Tomato Soup.—Always use cold water in making all soups; skim well, especially during the first hour. There is a great necessity for thorough skimming, and to help the scum rise, pour in a little cold water now and then, and as the soup reaches the boiling point, skim it off. Use salt at first sparingly, and season with salt and pepper; allow one quart of soup to three or four persons. For tomato soup allow one gallon of stock made from nice fresh beef to three quarts of fresh tomatoes; remove the skin and cut out the hard center, put through a fine sieve, and add to the stock; make a paste of butter and flour, and, when the stock begins to boil, stir in half a teacup of the paste, taking care not to have it lumpy; boil twenty minutes, seasoning with salt and pepper to taste. Two quarts of the canned tomatoes will answer.

Altered Silver Certificates.

The officers in charge at the United States Sub-Treasury in this city have had their attention called to $1 silver certificates which have been altered to represent tens. They say that the alteration is so skillfully made that even expert cashiers might be deceived.

Not long ago ones altered to five were put in circulation. The changes are effected by the use of acids to bleach the ink from portions of the certificates and then printing the new numerals and letters with a hand stamp.—*New York Telegram.*

FACE TO FACE.

If my face could only promise that its color would remain,
If my heart were only certain it would hide the moment's pain,
I would meet you and would greet you in the old familiar tone.
And naught should ever show you the wrong that you have done.

If my trembling hand were steady, if my smiles had not all fled,
If my eyes spoke not so plainly of the tears they often shed,
I would meet you and would greet you at the old sweet trysting place,
And perchance you'd deem me happy if you meet me face to face.

If the melody of springtide awoke no wild refrain,
If the autumn's golden burden awoke no living pain,
I would meet thee, and would greet thee, as years ago we met,
Before our hearts were shipwrecked, on the ocean of regret.

If my woman's soul were stronger, if my heart were not so true,
I should long have ceased remembering the love I had for you;
But I dare not meet or greet thee, in the old familiar way,
Until we meet in heaven, when tears have passed away.

—*Temple Bar.*

PITH AND POINT.

Noted down—Elder.

To the point—A wasp's sting.

Faithful to the end—A dog's tail.

"How is the earth divided?" "Bye earthquakes, ma'am."

To young men: It is better to be fast asleep than fast awake.

On the road to recovery—overtaking the thief who borrowed your watch.

If a young man feels that his life is a blank, he should try to fill it out and have it sworn to.

"I will and devise," says the millionaire and when he is dead and his heirs devise ways to circumvent his will.

A Sam is always a him, but a hymn is not always a Psalm. This ought to help while away the Te Deum of a Sunday afternoon.—*New York Sun.*

Social Stranger (offering a Bridgeport Victoria)—"Have a cigar, friend?" Churlish Stranger—"Thanks, no; I never disinfect."—*Tid-Bits.*

Wife—"Did you know, my dear, that there is sex in fruit?" Husband, who feels surly—"Well, if that's so, then persimmon must be a female."

Hushed is the conversation's sound
Of sages and of gawks.
And there is silence deep, profound,
When money talks.

—*Boston Courier.*

An old lady, with several unmarried daughters, feeds them on fish diet, because it is rich in phosphorus, and phosphorus is the essential thing for making matches.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Said the watchman, when about dusk he was invited to drink a cup of coffee, "No, thank you; coffee keeps me awake all night." Then he saw his blunder, looked very embarrassed, and tried to explain, but it was no use.

"A good many new business houses are going up on Broadway, I see," remarked a stranger to his neighbor in a Broadway car the other day. "Yes," said the other with a sigh, "ours went up the other day."—*Siftings.*

There was a sign upon a fence—
The sign was "Paint."
And everybody that went by,
Sinner and saint,
Put out a finger, touched the fence
And onward sped.
And as they wiped their finger tips
"It is," they said.

—*New York Sun.*

Miss Greatbrain (of Boston)—"So brother George has got married?" Omaha Man—"Yes; it was an elopement; that is probably why the family were not notified." "Is his wife a woman of intellect?" "No, indeed; pretty as a picture and sweet as a peach."—*Omaha World.*

Touching Plea for the Owl.

The ow

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1888.

[Entered as second class matter at Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

—The Commencement exercises at the State University were highly interesting. A large number of distinguished men were present.

—We are pleased to see the daily Charlotte *Observer* has again made its appearance, Col. Chas. R. Jones, editor and proprietor. We wish Mr. Jones much success.

—We acknowledge the receipt of beautifully illustrated Wilmington *Messenger* trade edition, giving the trade, commerce and industries, manufacturing advantages, business and transportation facilities of the city on the sea. It is gotten up in first rate style. Thanks.

—Great enthusiasm prevails all over the country, among the Democrats at the nomination of Cleveland and Thurman for President and Vice President.

In Washington City and other places, salutes of guns were fired at the reception of the news. In the House of Representatives there was shouting and waving of bandanna handkerchiefs at the reading of the telegrams from St. Louis.

CONGRESS.

A large number of bills were passed in the Senate on the 4th, but not of general interest; the proceedings of the House were wholy of a filli-bustering character, and no progress whatever was made.

Nothing of importance in either house on the 5th.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was passed in the Senate on the 6th, with amendments, and a large number of pension and other bills were also passed; the tariff bill was considered in the House, and Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were generally non-concurred in.

Mr. Morgan, is spite of the ruling of the presiding officer, made a speech in the Senate on the subject of the fisheries treaty, after which some routine business was transacted; the tariff bill was considered in the House, but politics got the upper hand, and there was much shouting and waving of bandanas on the reading of telegrams and bulletins from St. Louis.

There was no session of the Senate, Friday 8th, and the business in the House was confined to a brief consideration of the tariff bill.

But little business was done in Congress on Saturday 9th; there was no session of the Senate, and the House was altogether occupied in the consideration of the tariff bill, without making much progress.

On Monday Congress was engaged on District Columbia bill in both Houses, and the Fisheries Treaty in the Senate.

Sound Advice.

Judge Thurman commends himself to the everlasting common sense of the people. In a speech delivered last week he said:

"My friends, it is not my purpose to say any harsh thing of our political opponents. That never has been my style of speaking. Even when I was a very young man—I might say not a man at all, for at the time of my first stump speech I was nothing but a boy—even then I always endeavored to keep a civil tongue in my head. I always recognized the right of every man to do his own thinking, and if he would only think honestly and be as tolerant of me as I was to him there would be no harsh words fall from my lips in respect to him; and so in the contests of our own party it never has been my habit to quarrel with those who did not think just as I thought."

These remarks could be pinned in the universal hat with benefit to everybody. They are timely and very much needed.

What useful purpose does it serve to get as red in the face as a boiled lobster when you are discussing political questions? And as mad as a March hare just because the other fellow believes in Sherman or Blaine, while you believe in Cleveland? The weather is too hot for debate, and it doesn't pay to run the risk of apoplexy by a long argument to show that the country will go straight into the lake of brimstone unless your little half baked ideas are adopted.

Keep cool, with, as Thurman says, "a civil tongue in your head," and the country will take care of itself.

—*New York Herald.*

The Democratic State Executive Committee.

The following is the new State Democratic Executive Committee, of which Spier Whitaker, Esq., of Raleigh, is chairman.

First District—Harry Skinner, W G Lamb, B B Winborn, J H Small.

Second District—W H S Burgwyn, C C Daniels, J W Grainger, J B Martin.

Third District—W A Johnson, T H Sutton, I F Dortch, Dr W T Ennett.

Fourth District—H A London, J S Carr, F N Strudwick, W H Pace.

Fifth District—W A Bobbitt, A E Henderson, W B Glenn, W F Carter.

Sixth District—T R Robertson, John D Bellamy, W H Neal, H B Adams.

Seventh District—G S Bradshaw, J G Hall, J P Caldwell, T C Phillips.

Eighth District—I C Wellborn, W A Hoke, W C Fields, W C Ervin.

Ninth District—S V Pickens, T A Jones, J W Gudger.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Spier Whitaker, Raleigh; Paul B Means, Concord; Armistead Jones, Raleigh; Samuel Wilder, Raleigh; T L Emery, Weldon; P F Faison, Raleigh; D B Nicholson, Clinton; M E Carter, Asheville; W E Ashley, Raleigh; W J Yates, Charlotte.

—The first shipment of watermelons reached New York, June 5.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

The Emperor of Brazil is slowly recovering.

Russia proposes to build a railway from her European lines to the Pacific ocean.

Canada's new Governor-General, Lord Stanley, arrived in Ottawa with his suite on Saturday.

The house in which General Grant was born is now on exhibition in Cincinnati under canvass.

The two British yachts, Yarana and Petronilla are attracting much attention among yachtsmen.

Emperor Frederick of Germany is apparently improving a little in health, and is getting stronger.

John Pope, son of one of Hoboken's richest, attempted suicide by rat poison on Sunday for the second time.

The people of Pataz, Peru, publicly burned a woman alive the last of May, because she was accused of being a witch.

The will of Frederick Marsden, the playwright, leaves his entire estate to his wife and disinherits his daughter Blanche.

At the most exciting election ever held in Edgewater, Staten Island, only Democrats were elected. No Republicans ran for office.

About a thousand dollars' worth of fireworks were burned in a safe in Thomas Lloyd's office, No. 12 Park place, Sunday night.

Jay Gould's great friend and co-worker, Russell Sage, has bought a magnificent country place called Cedarcroft, at Lawrence, Long Island.

Thursday morning an ice-house at Silver Lake, Staten Island, was burned down, destroying 3,000 tons of ice, and causing a loss of $10,000.

The Etruria beat the record for transatlantic passengers by a run of six days one hour and fifty-five minutes from Queenstown to Sandy Hook.

Edward McCullough, superintendent of the Pottsville Iron and Steel Company, entered a gas flue on Sunday evening, to clean it, suffocated, and died there.

Nearly every church in Boston held services in honor of the late Rev. James Freeman Clarke on Sunday. His body was buried in Jamaica Plain on Monday.

The names of the delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago took up the greater part of a page in nearly every New York newspaper on Monday.

Mayor Hewitt of New York said that if any trouble had arisen from the absence at St. Louis of any city official under his rule, he should have removed him instantly.

Owing to the Emperor Frederick's dissatisfaction with his present Cabinet and his refusal to publish the Quinquennial Lantag bill a Cabinet crisis in Germany is probable.

In the cases of "Danny" Lyons and Chiara Zigmarale, the New York Court of Appeals upheld the verdicts of murder in the first degree found in the lower court. They will be hanged.

The Turkish Government has refused to permit certain Armenians to emigrate to America, claiming that as they are contract laborers their emigration would be a violation of American law.

Richard Kearney, a murderer under sentence of death, in Monmouth County Jail, confessed of committing the crime for which "Mingo Jack" was lynched in Eatontown, N.J., two years ago.

A "rapid transit" train from Yonkers to New York ran into a gang of Italian track laborers at a little after nine o'clock Thursday morning, and killed two of them, beside seriously injuring two more.

The iron steamboats have now begun their regular runs to Rockaway Beach, Long Branch and Coney Island, and despite the cool weather many thousand people took advantage of the opportunity on Sunday.

A man in Iowa has at last caught the hoop-snake. He found that it had a horny tail and a socket in its head for the reception thereof. It is now, so is said, bottled up in spirit in the shop of the local Galen.

Half of the great Canadian lumber city of Hull, across the river from Ottawa, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The flames first appeared in the City Hall. Over 300 houses were burned, most of them shanties.

Firing the big guns on the United States ship Ossipee failed to bring to the surface of the water the body of Mr. Garrett, Robert Garrett's brother, who was drowned when his steam yacht collided with the 'Joppa."

The June crop report issued Monday says that the Michigan wheat crop will probably amount to but 16,450,000 bushels. The southerly counties show 62 per cent, of an average crop, the middle 53, and the northern 82 per cent.

James Kerr, a New York laborer, threw himself into the East River early Thursday morning, and fought hard with the three policemen who went to his rescue. He was overpowered, however, and was not allowed to die.

The town of Norway, Mich., was almost destroyed by fire Sunday. Thirty buildings were wiped away, including the main business section. Among the buildings destroyed were the Town Hall, Masonic Hall, Post Office, and principal hotel.

Tammany Hall and Tony Pastor's Theatre, on Fourteenth street, N. Y., were the scene of a conflagration. The fire started in the theatre, where the damage was over $15,000, and it gutted the Hall, which was injured $35,000 worth, fully insured.

On Friday a rider at the Clifton race track, near Paterson, N. J., was killed, and another jockey has been arrested for his murder. It is supposed by many that the collision which resulted in death, was maliciously caused by the other rider, who is spiteful.

In the regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club on Long Island Sound on Saturday, the old skimming-dish sloop yacht Fanny, still rigged as a sloop, beat the crack Huron, a modern cutter, by several minutes, though she did not win the race. This was a great set-back for the cutter's advocates.

The fifty-four-ton gun recently cast for the United States Government, arrived at Sandy Hook Saturday. The Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company transferred the heavy gun from the schooner to the derrick and tomorrow will put it on the beach, the dock not being strong nough to hold it

In order to win the college championship at baseball Yale will have to win three runs in succession; two from Harvard and one from Princeton. If only two of these games are won the series will result in a tie between Yale and Harvard, while if Harvard wins two, or if Harvard and Princeton each wins one, Yale will only gain third place.

The constitutional period of thirty days in which bills may be signed ended Saturday. Gov. Hill has disposed of all the bills left with him at the end of the session of the Legislature. The bills will not be filed with the Secretary of State until Monday afternoon, and until then the Governor positively declines to state what his action on the several measures has been.

New York is now occupied with discussing the political situation. All those who are not speculating upon Thurman's chances of carrying Ohio, California and Indiana, are wondering who will carry the Republican banner. Of these there seems to be a preponderance in New York of the friends of Chauncey M. Depew for first place, and when it comes to considering candidates for the vice-presidency, their name is legion.

State Democratic Nominations.

The following are the nominations made by the Democratic Convention at Raleigh:

FOR GOVERNOR—Daniel G. Fowle, of Wake.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR—Thos. M. Holt, of Alamance.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—W. L. Saunders, of Wake.

FOR TREASURER—Donald W. Bain, of Wake.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL—T. F. Davidson, of Buncombe.

FOR SUPT. OF PUB. INSTRUCTION—S. M. Finger, of Catawba.

FOR AUDITOR—G. W. Sanderlin, of Wayne.

FOR THE SUPREME COURT—Joseph J. Davis, Jas. E. Shepherd, A. C. Avery.

Latest From Emperor of Germany.

The Emperor's physicians now admit that his majesty's case is almost hopeless. The Crown Prince was summoned to his bedside at midnight.

STRUCK DOWN AT HIS POST.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF A RAILWAY POSTAL CLERK ON HIS CAR.

Found Dead on a Pile of Mail Bags only a Few Minutes after he was seen Alive—His two Fellow Clerks Arrested on Suspicion of Having Killed him.

BANGOR, Me., June 11.—Jere G. Sinclair was murdered in the mail car on the Boston train last night. He lived in Ossipee, N. H., and was about sixty years old. He had been a mail clerk fifteen years. Just as the train was pulling out for Boston, Manager W. H. Lowell, of the Maine Central restaurant here, jumped aboard the postal car to speak to the clerk, and was horrified to find Jere Sinclair lying across a pile of mail bags covered with blood. Head Clerk A. G. Selton, of North East, Mass., and Second Clerk S. Lyman Hayes, of Milton, N.H., were absent from the car

Lowell jumped for the bell rope and signaling the engineer, brought the train to a full stop and gave the alarm. At that moment the two other clerks returned. They said that Sinclair had been attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and they had been into the baggage car to obtain some liquor for him. The postal car was bloody from end to end, and Selton was covered with blood. This he explained by saying that he had been moving the dying man. Sinclair was dead when found, and after he was taken from the car the train proceeded. The body was removed to an undertaking establishment, and a coroner and doctor notified. Neither made a close examination of the remains, but after hearing the story decided an inquest unnecessary. When the undertakers, about eleven o'clock, were preparing the body for burial, they cut the shirt from the dead clerk, and were startled to see a gaping knife wound just over Sinclair's heart.

This ended operations at once, and the Coroner and doctors were again notified. Upon a careful post-mortem, it was found that a double edged knife had entered the breast to a depth of five inches, severing the carotid artery and causing instant death. Further examination showed two parallel knife cuts on the right side of Sinclair's head, each an inch long, and a zigzag cut two inches long on his forehead, so deep that the skull was fractured. These discoveries caused a sensation. The City Marshal telegraphed to Augusta and caused the arrest of Postal Clerks Sellon and Hayes, and they were brought to this city this morning. Sellon now rests in the police station, while Hayes is at a hotel in charge of a keeper.

The investigation causes many people to believe that the two clerks committed the deed, but their friends indignaulty deny this, and say that there were no men on the road who worked together so harmoniously. They had been running together eight or nine years, on which account they were supposed to be particularly friendly. Clerk Sellon said that about five minutes before the train started he was standing at his letter rack. Sinclair was at the side door of the postal car, opposite the main depot platform, the door being open.

Suddenly he heard Sinclair exclaim, "No, by God, you don't!" Just then the locomotive began to exhaust steam and all sounds were drowned. In a moment Sinclair came over to the letter rack and complained of feeling queerly. He started from the other end of the car, and fell over upon the pile of bags on which he was found. Clerk Hayes yesterday corroborated this story, and at noon they made out so good a case that few believe them guilty.

Since then damaging evidence has arisen. Transfer Clerk Lowry, who was at their car about three minutes before the train left, heard loud talk and the sound of a quarrel.

Sellon says that Sinclair was in charge of a registered letter pouch, and thinks that some one must have been trying to steal it when he heard the exclamation above quoted, and that the stabbing immediately followed. The doctors, however, affirm that a pint of blood would have instantly spouted from the wound, and Sellon's story could not be true.

TRAGEDY AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The Body of a Missing Man Found at the Brink of the Precipice.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 11.—The first tragedy of the season at Niagara was discovered at about 5 yesterday, at the brink of the precipice on the American shore, not far from the Suspension Bridge. On the rocks near the river's edge was found the bloated body of a man, which was to-night identified as that of James Ryan, a young man employed by the village. The body had not been in the water apparently, and was lying on the face. The head had struck a pile of small stones and was much disfigured. No attempt was made to remove it, and the Coroner was notified.

The cause of Ryan's death is a mystery, but all the circumstances point toward suicide. He had sometimes talked about other Niagara Falls suicides, and was well posted about the details of those of recent years. He disappeared three weeks ago, and the police made a thorough search, letting off the stream in the hydraulic canal and visiting all places where Ryan was likely to meet with accidental death. On the night he was last seen he visited several saloons, but was quarrelsome and in poor spirits. He had no money, although some was owing him by the village. He was ejected from one saloon on Main street. Ryan lived with his mother and sisters, who are respectable people, and had no reason to go to the cliff unless it was to end his troubles. The position of the body indicates that he could not have fallen or rolled off the top of the abyss. The only way of reaching the place where the body was discovered is by a ladder fastened to the perpendicular wall of the precipice.

Tornado in Wisconson.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., June 11.—A tornado swept across the country near this place yesterday from the southeast, tearing up the wooded country, but dodged the villages and spent its last force a few miles west of the Omaha line. Chetek village had the closest call. The tornado passed over Lake Chester with terrific speed, forming a huge waterspout. The entire population left their homes to watch the phenomenon, and some of the observers estimate that the column of water was 300 feet in height.

Drowned Her Babe and Herself,

READING, Pa., June 11.—The bodies of Miss Sue Wixon, aged eighteen years, and her three months old babe were found drowned in the Schuylkill River here yesterday. Miss Wixon disappeared from home in Muhlenberg township, on the outskirts of the city, two weeks ago. She had tied her child about her body with a rope before plunging into the river.

An Editor in Charge of the Office.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., June 11.—A Post-Office Inspector who took charge of the post-office in Huntington Saturday found Postmaster J. W. Veriander short $1,000 in his accounts and the office in a very bad condition. Editor C. L. Thompson of the ADVERTISER, was put in charge of the office temporarily.

More than 400 Descendants.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 11, The aged Mrs. Catharine Crowell, the great-great-grandmother of Mrs. A. J. Bennett, of Lancaster, has just died in Lancaster County. She was 99 years old. Mrs. Crowell was the mother of 16 children. Her descendants numbered 422, not including the families and descendants of two of her children, who live out West and have not been heard from in years. She had 156 grandchildren, 212 great-grandchildren, 32 third grandchildren, and 6 fourth grandchildren.

—The Wadesboro silk factory begun operation last week and is now running on full time.

—Eight hundred and thirty Farmers Alliances have been organized in the State.

—The degree of LL. D. has been conferred by the University of North Carolina upon the following persons: T. B. Kingsbury, Esq., editor of the *Wilmington Star*; Bishop E. R. Hedrick, of Missouri, and Judge R. P. Dick, of Greensboro. These gentlemen are well and favorably known in literary circles.

—On Saturday last there were terrific floods in Michigan peninsula. Railroads and bridges were washed away and a mine flooded.

—Senator Ransom has had $10,000 added to the River and Harbor appropriation bill for the improvement of the Yadkin river.

SMUGGLED OPIUM SEIZED.

One of the Smugglers at Last Captured in Indianapolis.

DETROIT, MICH., June 11.—For several weeks past James McHale of Chicago and William Hussey of New-York, special agents of the Treasury Department, have been on the trail of a ton of opium which left Victoria, British Columbia, about May 1, consigned to Fron Yon, 187 Church-street, Toronto, the Eastern agent of "Opium Pete," the head of the gigantic opium smuggling ring of San Francisco, Cal. It arrived at Toronto May 18.

Several days ago 1,000 pounds of it, valued at $20,000, were shipped to Mooretown, Ontario, 30 miles above Detroit on the St. Clair River, and nearly opposite the city of St. Clair, where it was run across the river by small boats, and it is alleged was delivered to a "fence" named Frederick Saunders. The consignment was taken the same night back in the country to Smith's Creek, a small station on the Grand Trunk Railway, whence it was shipped by express as a package of books addressed to "T. Winters, Indianapolis." Collector Ward at Port Huron, telegraphed to the Surveyor at that city to arrest the consignee and seize the opium. The prisoner proves to be Charles Labelle of Sarnia, opposite Port Huron. He is in jail, and Labelle will be brought on at once.

ROBSON AND CRANE TO PART.

The Partnership of Years to be Dissolved After Next Season.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11.—Stuart Robson and William H. Crane, whose names during the past ten years have been inseparably associated in the theatrical world, have resolved to dissolve partnership. Mr. Robson declines at present to make a statement, and Mr. Grane said there was no particular reason for the severance of the partnership beyond his resolve to star hereafter on his own account.

"This dissolution, however," said Mr Crane, "will not take place until the season after next. Next season Mr. Robson and myself will play together in 'The Henrietta.' After that I shall star on my own account. Mr. Joseph Brooks will be my manager."

Persons who are acquainted with the relations existing between Robson and Crane express surprise that their partnership has continued for so long. There has been, they say, much ill-feeling between the actors, not because of any specific action, but because of the dissimilarity between the men. At one time, for fully two weeks, they did not speak to each other off the stage. This was occasioned by Robson's remaining away from the company for two days while in Philadelphia.

TO TEST THE LAW.

Richmond's Circuit Court Charters what the State claims Is a Lottery.

RICHMOND, VA., June 11.—For several days past it is known as the Confederate Veteran Distribution Company has been conducting daily lottery drawings here under a charter granted by the Circuit Court of Richmond. The office has been closed up, and the parties managing it were arrested for carrying on a lottery in violation of the constitution of the State. The charter authorizes disributions, the proceeds to be distributed among the Confederate Soldiers' Home, indigent ex-Confederates, and their widows. It is contended, though, that the lottery scheme is in plain violation of the organic law of this State forbidding all sorts of lottery schemes. It is to test this question that the drawings were stopped and the conductors arrested.

A Cavalry Reunion.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 11.—The Eighth New York Cavalry organization held its tenth annual reunion at Windsor Beach, Lake Ontario, Saturday. Over 70 members were present, and the day was pleasantly spent, It was the twenty-fifth anniversary also of the death of their Colonel, B. H. Davis, who was killed at Beverly Ford, Virginia, June 9, 1863. A telegram was sent to Gen. Sheridan, expressing sympathy with their old commander in his sickness and the hope that he would be able to win this last gallant fight with death, as he had won many for his country.

Jay Gould is really Sick.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Dr. Curton, the family physician of General Manager S. H. H. Clark of the Missouri Pacific, who has been attending Jay Gould in the West, said that it was true that Jay Gould was sick. He was troubled with insomnia and was very weak. Within the last few days he had somewhat recovered under the influence of medicine and was now up and attending to business. From the physician's talk it is inferred that Mr. Gould suffers from chronic insomnia and the torture to which he is subjected is excruciating.

A Dog Descends Niagara Falls Safely.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 11.—Carlisle D. Graham this morning sent his pet dog, a Scotch terrier, over the Horseshoe Falls. A half-barrel ale cask was fitted with a hammock made from a coffee sack. The start was made from Clark's Island, and the cask went over the cataract in a few minutes. The barrel came out from the foot of the falls in fourteen minutes. When recovered it had been in the water half an hour and the dog was nearly dead. Except for a limp, he afterward exhibited no ill effects.

He Wanted to Die in the Quicksands.

BENKLEMAN, NEB., June 11.—A farmer in crossing the Republican River yesterday morning found an old man fast in the quicksands, which are quite common along the river. He was buried to the armpits and slowly sinking deeper. He had evidently been there several hours. When the farmer attempted to pull him out and fought desperately, and even after being rescued attempted to jump into the treacherous sands again. His mind is still deranged, as a result of his terrible yesterday's experience. From papers found on his person he is supposed to be Edwin Bowers, of Kansas. He had $1,000 in currency in a belt around his body.

Murdered Her Own Son.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., June 11.—A supposed suicide has turned out to be a murder. Sunday morning, May 27, George, the fourteen-year-old son of Mrs. Stoffle, a widow, living on a farm near Springfield, was found hanging dead in a barn. The general belief at the time was suicide. The mother's grief took a very violent form, and she was placed under restraint. It is now learned that she had threatened the boy's life. In a lucid moment it was ascertained that she had drugged the boy with morphine and then dragged him to the barn and hanged him.

Diss Debar Again.

NEW YORK, June 11.—That long suffering female, Ann O'Delia Salomon, has still another burden to carry. In the Eighth District Court, George A. Bowman, an assignee for Dr. J. T. Craig of Kansas City, was, on Saturday, given judgment by default against the Princess for $259.87, the amount of a bill for medical services rendered from December, 1885, to March, 1886, while the enchantress of Lawyer Marsh was practicing on the credulity of the Missouri majors.

Burning Fireworks in a Safe.

NEW YORK, June 11.—About $1,000 worth of firework samples were destroyed by fire yesterday in the basement of No. 12 Park place, occupied by Thomas Lloyd. The blaze might have been a serious one, but the pyrrotechnics were in a safe, which was indestructible. They burned out and did no exterior damage.

—It will be seen from the supplement in this week's issue, giving full proceedings of the Democratic Convention assembled in St. Louis, last week, that Grover Cleveland is the nominee of the Democratic party for President and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice President of the United States. Mr. Thurman was born in Lynchburg, Va. His mother was a North Carolinian

—A deadly feud prevails in Hancock county, Tennessee, between the Jones and Green factions; a battle took place last Thursday, in which two of the Greens were killed.

—It is estimated that 103 persons belonging to the fishing fleet lost their lives in the recent gale off Ireland.

—Six hundred and forty million is the yearly poultry product of the United States.

SHERIDAN SLOWLY SINKING.

HIS BRAVE FIGHT FOR LIFE GRADUALLY NEARING THE END.

No Claim Made that the General has Gained any Strength—In too Weak a Condition to Stand another Attack of Heart-Trouble—He may Die at Any Moment, But may get well.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Gen. Sheridan has passed another day without improvement, His physicians say there has been no change in his condition, and this has been their story since they announced, between 4 and 5 o'clock Friday morning, that the crisis of the preceding afternoon and night had been tided over. At that hour the General's condition was weaker than at any previous time during his illness.

No claim was made that the General had gained in strength, and none has been made since. His mind remained comparatively clear, as it was last night, but that was the best that could be said. Reports of "no change," have been given out, varied occasionally by the statement that he was holding his own. The strong opiates which have been used to induce sleep have helped to keep the patient quiet, but the rest has not been followed by the improvement in strength which is of so much importance. In this weakness lies the danger. There is nothing left with which to withstand another attack of congestion or heart failure, and the attack is liable to come at any moment.

The last bulletin yesterday and that just after nidnight this morning follow:

7 P, M.—Gen. Sheridan's condition continues at least as favorable as it ha been for three days past. The respiration is still irregular. The cough and expectoration are less. The heart action is improved. The nervous force holds out well, and his mind is clear. There is no present indication of any serious complications impending. His appearance is better, and he expresses himself as being hopeful of recovery.

W. PEPPER.
N. S. LINCOLN.
R. M. O'REILLY,
W. MATTHEWS,
C. B. BYRNE.
H. C. YARROW.

12:30 A. M.—Gen Sheridan has been resting comfortably for the whole period since the last bulletin was issued. He has taken nourishment and had good sleep. There is no change to record.

R., M. O'REILLY.
W. MATTHEWS.
C. B. BYRNE.

The Wires Worked Fast.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—The immense telegraphic facilities it required to distribute the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention to the press may be judged when it is stated that the Western Union Telegraph Company alone handled and transmitted over the wires an aggregate of 2,151,791 words. This consisted of regular press reports, special dispatches to the leading journals of the country, and bulletins which were flashed over the wires to every city and town in the land. Of this great amount of news the Associated Press furnished nearly 20,000 words. In addition, 57,426 messages, averaging perhaps fifteen words each and pertaining directly to the Convention and its result, were handled by the Western Union Company, making a grand total of almost 8,000,000 words, or nearly 2,000 newspaper columns of matter.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

What is taking place on the other side of the water.

LONDON, June 11.—Mr. Bright is making slow but satisfactory progress. He is troubled with insomnia.

ROME, June 11.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed the Penal Code bill making penal legislation uniform throughout the country, after a period of 38 years.

BELFAST, June 11.—Mr. Matthews and Mr. Press, who were arrested here for implication in the frauds against the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, have been remanded until Wednesday.

MADRID, June 11.—Queen Regent Christina has returned to this city with the infant King from Barcelona. They were warmly received by large crowds of people at the station and along the route to the palace.

BUCHAREST, June 11.—Representatives of Russia are here making arrangements for holding an exhibition of Russian manufacturers in this city. Russia will contribute $125,000 toward the carrying out of the project.

DUBLIN, June 11.—Sergt. McGowan of the Royal Irish Constabulary was murdered yesterday by Constable Simpson at Walderstown, County Westmeath. A sword and revolver were used by the murderer, who afterward committed suicide.

Mr. Robinson, representing creditors to the extent of £20,000, and Mr. Mapleson, who is himself a creditor to the amount of £300, both applied to be appointed to conduct the liquidation. Mr. Mapleson, who was the first petitioner, was appointed.

LONDON, June 11.—The court has ordered the winding up of the American Exchange in Europe, which recently suspended. Nothing had been done for the creditors since the last hearing, and the company petitioned for a winding up of its affairs.

PARIS, June 11—The Revision Committee of the Chamber of Deputies adopted a motion submitted by M. Revilon in which the conviction is expressed that the Government will produce before the close of the session a scheme for the revision of the Constitution. The committee therefore adjourned until October 25.

POTSDAM, June 11. — Emperor Frederick passed a good night and is cheerful to-day. He went into the park in the forenoon. The Emperor passed a fair day. This afternoon Dr. Mackenzie, in the presence of Drs. Bardeleben, Wagner and Krause, changed the canula in the Emperor's throat. His Majesty afterward drove in an open carriage in the park, where he met the Crown Princess.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Prices at the Close of Business on Saturday Afternoon.

Chic. & Northwest	106¼—¾
Chic. Burl'tn & Quincy	112 —¾
Del. Lack. and West	128¼—¾
Lake Shore	90¾—¾
Missouri Pacific	70 —¾
New Jersey Central	82⅝— ⅜
New York Central	108½— ⅝
New York Lake Erie & West	34¾—¾
New York & New England	36¾—¾
Philadelphia & Reading	59⅞— ⅜
Pacific Mail	32 —¾
St. Paul	63¾—¾
Union Pacific	53⅞— ⅝
Western Union	76 —⅛
Oil	78¼—⅛

WHEAT 81¼; CORN, 59@60; OATS, Ungraded mixed, 38@40; FLOUR, patents, $4.65@$5.20; extras extra $3.25@$4.50; LARD $6.75; BUTTER, creamery, 18@20; dairy, 17@19; CHEESE, cream, 4@7; skim, 2@3; Eggs, 16¼@16½.

How the Ball Clubs Stand.

The base-ball clubs in the National League and the American Association, including games played on June 10, stand as follows:

LEAGUE.	Won.	Lost.	ASSOCIATION.	Won.	Lost
Chicago	26	11	Brooklyn	30	19
Detroit	24	13	St. Louis	22	13
New York	22	15	Cincinnati	24	16
Boston	23	17	Athletic	21	17
Philadelphia	16	18	Baltimore	19	19
Pittsburg	14	21	Cleveland	15	24
Indianapolis	13	24	Kansas City	11	26
Washington	9	30	Louisville	11	30

—A notable wedding occurred in Livermore, Ky., recently. G. A. Algood, who is only four feet high, was married to Miss Winnie DeWitt, of Livia, Ky., who is several inches shorter in statue. Mr. Algood is one of the substantial men of the county and the bride is said to be beautiful and accomplished.

—Commencing in January, 1889, all criminals condemned to death in New York State are to be executed by electricity.

— The public debt statement shows the decrease during the month of May to be $1,618,695.96, and the total debt of all descriptions $1,706,460,413.68.

—The dead letter office received 4,808,000 letters last year, for about a third of which owners were discovered. Money to the value of $1,795,764 was found in 17,588 letters.

Right Against Wrong.
Cash Against Credit.

BEE HIVE

CASH STORE.

East Side of Court-House Square,

Next to Jacobs, the Clothier.

—WINSTON, N. C.—

A COMMON SENSE TALK.

KIND READER:—We do not desire to mislead any one, neither do we want to deceive or take advantage in any manner. Please read carefully what we have to say from time to time in this column, digest the facts, and if an unbeliever meditate, and if our remarks are not reasonable in your mind pass them by. If you are favorably impressed, give us a trial.

Allow us a chance to prove to your entire satisfaction that what we preach is gospel truth. Appeals to your judgment and common sense are the only arguments we use in soliciting your trade. It is for our interest to deal honestly with you. Confidence is the very essence of the contract between merchant and customer, and how can confidence exist between buyer and seller where one of them intends to treat the other wrongfully. We cannot afford to be unjust to our customers, because injustice is always sure to meet with its proper dessert. We have only been here one month, but in that time we have built up a tremendous trade, our sales running as high as $400 per day. From the very start we have had a larger trade than many houses of years' standing, and it is conceded by all fair-minded persons that we are having decidedly the largest trade of any house that ever opened here. And what is the meaning of all this? It means that merit will always win, that right will conquer wrong, that the cash system, hard work and economy is bound to push to the wall the infernal credit system with its twin brother, high prices.

Our low prices have caused a wail of distress from some of our competitors. We have seen some articles drop 25 cents on the dollar, when it was declared that they were being sold as low as could be afforded before. In many things we have forced the prices down from five to twenty-five per cent.

Please give us credit for what we deserve, nothing more. Understand us please, we do not claim to be smarter or better merchants than many others, but we do claim that we can afford to sell goods from 5 to 25 per cent cheaper than the firms who buy and sell on time. The firms who buy and sell on time, besides having to pay more for their goods, and losing the discounts, always losing more or less by bad debts, and besides an honest profit they have to put on an extra profit to cover their losses from that source, and you and every honest paying person have to pay it. Not so at the BEE HIVE. Here you buy everthing at a short quick profit, and do not have to pay for dishonest people's rascality.

We are just in receipt of a big stock of Family Supplies, and are offering special inducements in that line. Glance at the following prices, compare them with the prices you have been paying, and then think of the small fortune you will throw away unless you come direct to headquarters.

We are offering:

Ames' Steel Spades at	85 cts.
Ames' Steel Shovels at	75 cts.
Rowland's Steel Spades at	59 cts.
Rowland's Steel Shovels at	52 cts.
Steel Hay Forks at	37 cts.
Large size, handled Hoes at	28 cts.
Dixie and Farmer Friend Plow Points at	71cts.
Trace Chains at heavy	32 cts. 37 cts.
" " very heavy	42 cts.

Bargains in Grain Scythes, Cutlery, &c.

We make a specialty of Shoes and our low prices take them off in a hurry. We have already bought our third stock and have sold as high as from 60 to 100 pairs per day. We call your attention specially to our line of Bee Hive Shoes, every pair warranted, and if they do not prove as represented we will make a reasonable allowance.

Hats! Hats! Hats! Men's Fur Hats at 69, 88 and 99 cents, worth double. In Dry Goods and Notions we are offering unheard of prices. We are offering a line of Watered Silks at 38 and 49 cents, worth double. Dress Ginghams 7 to 9 cents. Sold by other houses at from 8 to 10 cents.

We have the prettiest White Dress Goods ever displayed in Winston, at prices from 6¼ to 18 cts. An elegant line of Beige mixtures, Cashmeres, Chambrays, &c., &c, &c.

In conclusion, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to help you save some money, and if we cannot do it we don't ask your patronage. You will ever find us fighting against the rotten credit system, against big profits, for money, for reputation, and for the interest of our customers.

Yours, anxious to please,

W. D. BAITY & SONS.

—GO TO—

ROSENBACHER & BRO'S

DRY GOODS STORE!

FOR BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING

—FROM A—

PAPER OF NEEDLES TO A SILK DRESS.

WE ARE SELLING:

Alamance Plaids worth 7 cents at 6 cents.
Sheeting worth 7 cents at 6 cents.
Beautiful Calico worth 7 cents at 5 cents.
Nice Calico worth 7 cents at 4 cents.
Worsted Dress Goods (wool) at 10 cents.
White Lawns worth 10 cents at 6 cents.
Figured Lawns worth 8 cents at 5 cents.
Ladies' Trimmed Hats worth $1.50 at 85 cents.
Good Suspenders at 5 and 10 cents.
Clocks as low as 85 cents.
A regular $1.50 Umbrella at 65 cents.

AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER BARGAINS.

ROSENBACHER & BROTHER.

—GO TO—

ROSENBACHER & BROTHER'S

SHOE AND HAT STORE!

$15 000 WORTH OF NEW SHOES JUST RECEIVED.

WE ARE SELLING:

A regular $3.00 Mens' Fine Shoe at $2.00.
A regular $2.00 Mens' Fine Shoe at $1.50.
A Fine Calf Boot at $1.50.
Mens' Fine Shoes worth $1.75 at $1.10.
Brogan Shoes worth $1.25 at 85 cents.
Ladies' Fine Button Shoes worth $2.00 at $1.00
Ladies' Fine Lace Shoes worth $1.50 at 75 cents.
Ladies' Slippers worth 75 cents at 25 cents.
Mens' Slippers worth $1.00 at 40 cents.
Fine Fur Hats worth $2.00 at 99 cents.

AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER BARGAINS.

May 3rd, 1888—3m. ROSENBACHER & BRO.

Did You Know It.

D. S. REID'S STORE,

1 DOOR ABOVE ORINOCO WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.,

IS NOW HEADQUARTERS FOR

LOW PRICES

—IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

By a long study of the people's wants, he has been enabled to select the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

to be found anywhere in town, and by close attention to business, he has been enabled to buy good at prices

TOO LOW

to fear competition in his selling prices.

Sells strictly for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Jan. 26, 1888—4m.

JOHN H. SINK,

AT WAUGHTOWN, N. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand and sells at the lowest prices:

Dry Goods and Notions,
Fancy Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c., &c.

Indeed nearly everything usually kept in a general store,—and on Flour, Ship-Stuff, Chop, Meat, Sugar, Oil and Molasses, he is the leader in Waughtown, and makes good

Coffee, Sugar, Cigars and Tobacco A SPECIALTY.

He also sells Dr. Howard's Celebrated Family Medicines, and a full line of other Family Medicines; give him a call and you will be sure to get 100 cents worth of goods for every Dollar you pay to him.

John is an honest boy and will certainly do you

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1888.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

☞ PRESS till November 15th for 75 cents.

—Forsyth Five Cent Saving Bank is in operation.

—All tax payers must list their taxes during this month.

—Salem Home Sunday School picnics in the Wachovia Park Thursday, (to-day.)

—Drs. J. W. Hunter and H. V. Horton attended the State Dental Society at Raleigh.

—The revenue collections at the Winston branch office for May, amounted to $36,571.80.

—Peerless Harness Oil is a superior dressing for all kinds of leather. For sale only at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Winston. May 31–tf.

—Wm. F. Grabbs presented us with some apples of last year's growth, all nice and sound.

—We learn the unveiling of the Stach monument at Old Town, (Bethabara) will take place June 30.

—Ready mixed Paints in all size packages at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston. May 31–tf.

—Prof. R. L. Carmichael has accepted a situation to travel with a theatrical troup in New York. He left last week.

—The only child, little Daisy Elizabeth, of Wade Harris, local editor of the Charlotte *Chronicle*, died on the 7th inst.

—The 100 musicians who took part in the Commencement Concert at Salem Female Academy had their photos taken in a group.

—Bee Hive Shoes are going with a rush. Prices tell the tale. Don't fail to see them when in Winston. May 31–tf.

—The celebration at Mt. Airy of the completion of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad to that place will take place June 20.

—Miss Mamie Wheeler returned home Monday, from Baltimore, where she graduated with highest honors in her class at college.

—James Peterson, son of Edward Peterson, met with a painful accident on Sunday last, whilst returning from Saint's Delight church, by being thrown from a horse.

—Drink Malto, Grape Phosphates, Kidwell's Cream, Lime and Lemonades, ice cold at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston.

—Among the graduates at Oak Ridge Commencement in the Literary Course appear the names of J. W. Murray, of Forsyth, and R. H. Ogburn, of Winston, in the Commercial Department.

—E. D. Steele who left High Point nearly two years ago to occupy the position of Register in the land office at Evanston, Wyoming Territory, has resigned and returned to High Point.

—Mrs. M. M. Goslen, of Vienna Township, this county, was stricken with paralysis, from the effects of which she died, aged 76 years. The deceased was the step-mother of J. W. Goslen, editor of the *Republican*.

—Prof. W. A. Blair, Superintendent of the Winston Graded School receives a salary of $1,500 a year for his services. Prof. J. J. Blair, brother of W. A., was chosen Assistant Superintendent, at a salary of $100 per month. Geo. N. Roper was chosen teacher at $60 per month.—*Sentinel.*

—Dr. Rondthaler and son Howard and Rev. R. P. Lineback, are among the Virginia mountains. They will visit Mt. Bethel Moravian church, and various points of interest in the vicinity. They left home on Monday and will be absent about ten days.

—While a party of several young men and boys were in bathing in Mr. Cumming's mill pond, near Pomona, Guilford county, Charlie and William Hassell, aged 17 and 19 years, were both drowned. They got into deep water and could not swim.

—BOARD with or without rooms in the central part of Salem. Apply to Mrs. S. STARR, Main St., Salem.

—The Principal of Salem Female Academy has made arrangements for a special through car to be run from Central Texas to Salem, N. C. without change, before the opening of that institution in August. The car will be in charge of an experienced railroad official, who will escort the pupils to their destination.

July 4th, 1888.

At a late meeting of the committee it was ascertained that over $700 had been subscribed for the celebration, thus making it a certainty. Dr. H. T. Bahnson having declined to act as President of the day, Col. F. H. Fries was elected to fill the vacancy. The committees are all at work, and the prospect of a grand celebration is a fixed fact. Programme will be published in due time.

☞ Citizens are requested to decorate their dwellings and places of business with flags. Let us make the towns look bright.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

Art Exhibit.

Last week we briefly noticed the above magnificent display of paintings, drawings and needlework. The Studios were so crowded that it was difficult to see to advantage. Among the fine display of needle-work we noticed the work of Miss Daisy Clisby, as particularly fine, embracing sofa cushion and drawn work in the shape of buffet cover and towel mat, table Scarf, &c.; Miss Fannie Holt, fir pillow, easel and table scarfs of china silk and plush and felt; Miss A. Schoolfield, mantal scarfs, old gold with morning glories and pansies, fir pillow, portfolio, easel scarf, dressing case; Miss Frost, fir pillow and table scarf of beautiful design; Miss Boyd, toilet set and table scarf; Miss Mary W. Smith, very hand some mantel lambrequin, three elaborate table scarfs, chairbacks, lace handkerchief, specimens of drawn work, all elegantly done; Miss Allen Gibbs, three handsome table scarfs; Misses Bessie Holt and Mamie Atkinson had fine work; the Misses Fahs exhibited some specially brilliant work, numerous fir pillows, portfolios in silk and plush made a display not often seen.

PAINTINGS.

Here again Miss Clisby exhibits fine work, especially in the Breton peasant head, brass plaque with snow scene, and porcelain plaque, plush framed, with "Fisher Girl," and another with Marshal Neil roses; Miss Lena Chaffin, a fine marine view, metal panel, tambourine with landscapes; Miss Swan, water scene; Miss McRay, snow scene and morning glories; Julia Meacham, water scene and pond lilies; Miss Mary Peterson, forest scene, with deer, plaques, &c.; Mrs. J. C. Buxton, heads in plush frames, fancy plaques, umbrella stands, &c.; Miss Alla Gibbs, porcelain plaques, &c.; Miss Mary Smith, snow scene, panel, &c.; Miss Nellie Bryan, snow scene, fruit, brass tambourine, &c.; Miss Eliza Clark, dog head, roses, &c.; Miss A. E. Treadgill, umbrella stand, plaques, &c.; Miss Birdie Davis, wind mill, panel of storks, &c.; Miss Alice Evans, magnolias, plaques, &c.; Miss Anna Swan, tambourine, chickens, &c.; Miss Dickson, portrait of child, free hand drawing finished in crayon; Mrs. W. B. Glenn, pansies, &c.; Miss L. Tanner, lillies, &c.; Miss L. Fahs, roses, shield, &c., all exceedingly well done.

The Drawings from casts by beginners were very satisfactory comprising Geometrical figures, leaves, fruit and blockheads.

The display of specimens of book-keeping was quite a surprise to many. It is one of those departments which has been so successful in the Academy. Letters from pupils show that this work has been a great help to them in many ways. This department is receiving special care and attention in connection with Stenography and Telegraphy, and the use of the Typewriter.

SITUATION WANTED

By a lady as travelling companion, or in a quiet family, as amanuensis to an elderly lady; best references given and required.

Address, W. H.,
June 12–2t. Winston, N. C.

—A nice lot of new styles of Stationery just recived at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston. May 31–tf.

—The Drawing at C. R. Welfare's Store on Tuesday last, was satisfactory. Miss Bettie Rempson drew the Roller Organ; Wm. Wagoman, bowl and pitcher, Wm. Everhart, fine lamp, and Kate Kye, fine lamp; Andrew Swaim and T. M. Swaim, teas; H. H. Weavill, plates; Mrs. Timothy Vogler, plates; Rufus Evans, table set, &c. All the presents consisting of pitchers, goblets, tumblers, preserve stands, butter dishes, sugar bowl, pocket knives, and packages of candy, gave general satisfaction.

Another Drawing consisting of 1 nice watch, 6 clocks and 50 other presents, better than at the first drawing. Tickets will be given to all who purchase 50 cents worth and upwards.

—Below we publish a corrected statement of Worth Township election, Boone county, Indiana. Our readers will notice that H. N. Null, formerly of this vicinity, is elected magistrate:

For Trustee—Samuel N. Good, D., 199, Sam West, R., 102, Good's majority 97; For Justices of the Peace—Henry N. Null and Charles Wilson, D., 199; Wm. Livengood, R., 102, Zeke Dye, R., 99, Null and Wilson's majority 97; For Constables—Wm. D. Stewart, D., 197, Thomas Dodson, D., 194, P. Smith, R., 96, Z. T. Landers, R., 94, Stewart's majority, 101, Dodson's majority, 99; For Road Supervisors—Ed. Hines, D., 129, Nelce Lucas, R., 79, F. Ditzenburger, R., 4; Hines' majority, 50.

FOR SALE.—Black Spring Oats, Clover Seed, Orchard Grass Seeds, and a full line of Landreth's Garden Seeds; also Sea Fowl Guano.
CLINARD & BROOKS.

—Read it, if you have not read the Bee Hive Cash Store ad., do so at once. Read every word, and ponder over it,—it will pay you. May 31–tf.

Our Iron Bridge.

On Saturday last, through the kindness of Jos. Stockton, Esq., one of our enterprising citizens, who placed a fine turnout, at the disposal of the city press, we were present at the opening of the new iron bridge across the creek below town. Mr. Stockton accompanied by Col. A. H. Belo, of the Galveston (Texas) *News*, drove over the bridge, followed by the press gang, and these met J. W. Fries, one of the County Commissioners. The bridge was thus declared open for the use of the public.

It is a neat and substantial structure, and is a credit to the county. The total cost of the bridge was $1,419.17; of this amount $1,350 was paid for the bridge, and $69.17 for necessary work on abutments, &c. The road on either side is macadamized. The town of Salem did the work on this side and the county, through its convict labor, on the other side.

We previously noticed that Geo. W. Craft, of Atlanta, Ga., was the contractor, and the work was done under the supervision of J. A. McCorkle. The material was furnished by the Smith Bridge Company, of Toledo, Ohio. The work seems to be well done, and everybody seems well pleased.

STOKES COUNTY.

From the Reporter and Post.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.—The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session on Monday, June 4th, C. M. Lasley, chairman, Caleb Hill and A. M. Boyles present.

Ordered that pauper claims amounting in the aggregate to $147,-50 be paid.

Ordered that E. W. Culler repair bridge across Gladden's creek near Snider's mill and present itemized account to the Board.

N. O. Petree, Clerk of the Superior Court, submitted his report of fines and taxes collected since Feb. 6th, 1888, amounting to $126.35 which sum was approved and ordered to be filed.

JUSTICES' MEETING.—The following levy of taxes was made for 1888: for State taxes 20 cents on $100 valuation, 60 cents on poll; schools 12½ on $100 valuation, 37½ on poll; poor 5 on $100 valuation, 15 on poll; county 29½ on $100 valuation, 87½ on poll.

County levy under schedule B. & C. the same as the State levy, except on retailers license which is only one half of State levy.

An election for County Commissioners for ensuing term was next in order and resulted in the election of C. M. Lasley, C. Hill and A. J. Brown.

A. M. Stack was elected County Superintendent of Public Schools.

S. B. Taylor, M. T. Mitchell and Joel F. Hill were elected a Board of Education.

An election for a finance committee resulted in the election of Green F. Daniel, J. A. Leak and J. Y. Phillips.

DAVIDSON COUNTY

From the Lexington Dispatch.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.—The board of county commissioners had more than the usual number of road cases for consideration. A petition was presented to convert a cartway in Abbotts Creek Township into a public road; also a petition to have the new road from John Michael's to Yadkin College maintained as a public road. C. F. Fitzgerald was appointed to open a road from G. W. Smith's to D. L. Hunt's on the Lexington and Salisbury road; T. W. Foust to open the road from Boss Branch to Four Mile Branch; G. B. Fine to open the road from Moore's Cross Roads to Julius Lambeth's.

The settlement with the county treasurer showed a deficiency of $957.65.

It was ordered that the magistrates of the county meet in the court house on the first Monday in July to consider important business.

The Justices of the Peace met on Monday, June 4th, and elected J. W. Finch, W. A. Lindsay and C. L. Badgett County Commissioners. R. H. Biesecker was elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction. A resolution was adopted in favor of abolishing the June and December terms of the Superior Court. Taxes were levied as follows: $1.80 on the poll, and 60 cents on the $100.

County Democratic Committee.

The following persons, T. C. Ford, J. W. Finch, T. S. Dale, Dr. R. W. Thomas, Alexander Swicegood and R. B. Thompson, constituting the Democratic Executive Committee of Davidson county, are requested to meet in my office in Lexington, on Saturday, June 16th, to appoint the time for holding a county convention to nominate candidates for the General Assembly and for county officers. M. H. PINNIX,
June 4, 1888. Chairman.

—At the conclusion of the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the Confederate monument at Jackson, Miss., Miss Winnie Davis was handed a Masonic silver crown to be presented to her father, Jefferson Davis, on his 80th birthday, which occurred on June 3.

A SIBERIAN PRISON.

HE June number of the *Century Magazine* contains the second of George Kennan's illustrated papers on Siberia and the Exile System, which are attracting such wide attention. The articles are being extensively copied into foreign papers, among others the organ of the Russian liberals, published at Geneva, by whom they are very highly commended.

In this June number Mr. Kennan gives an interesting account of his visit to the forwarding prison at Tiumen, where he found double the number of prisoners confined than there was room for.

In reply to a question from Mr. Kennan as to how many prisoners died during the year, the warden replied:

"About three hundred. We have an epidemic of typhus almost every fall. A prison so overcrowded can not be kept clean, and as for the air in the cells, you know now what it is like. The local authorities here have again and again urged the Government to make adequate provision for the large number of exiles crowded into the prison during the season of navigation, but thus far nothing has been done beyond the building of two log barracks."

In the overcrowded women's prison Mr Kennan says he found no criminals—all of the occupants were voluntarily going into banishment with their husbands.

THE PRISON-YARD AT TIUMEN.
From a sketch made by an exile, in the June "Century."

Mr. Kennan describes the marching away of an exile, and gives also, a graphic picture of a convict barge. The illustrations of this article are remarkably interesting.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending June 9, 1888:

Ladies.

Miss Cassie Harmon, Carrie Keins, Miss Maggie T. Williams.

Gentlemen.

Mr. Joe Wade Beckerdite, Mr. G. Hard, Mr. B. R. Harden, F. C. Palton, Utica Fire Alarm Tel. Co.

Persons calling for these letters should say *Advertised*, and are required to pay 1c. for each letter.
T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

Greatly Excited.

Not a few of the citizens of Salem, N. C., have recently become greatly excited over the astounding facts, that several of their friends who had been pronounced by their physicians as incurable and beyond all hope—suffering with that dreadful monster Consumption—have been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the only remedy that does positively cure all throat and lung disease, Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

Trial bottles free at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, large bottles $1.

—Governor Scales has issued the death warrant of W. A. Potts, who murdered Paul Lincke, in Beaufort county last November, but whose death sentence was appealed to the Supreme and the decision sustained on Friday, May 18. The Governor has fixed July 13th as the day for Potts' execution. The same day was also fixed for the execution of James Byers, of Wilkes, who was convicted of murder, appealed to the Supreme Court and judgment was affirmed.—*News-Observer.*

—"PETERSON" for July is a capital number in every respect, and, from the first page to the last, cannot fail to delight every woman who sees it. This month begins its 94th volume with a brilliancy surprising even in this magazine, from which one always expects so much.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for 2 years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always.

Sold by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

DIED.

On Monday, 11th inst., near Five Forks, Stokes county, George Newsom, aged about 65 years.

In this county, May 23rd, Mrs. Ialitha Lewis, wife of J. H. Lewis.

In this county, near Sedge Garden, June 2nd, Miss Nancy Walker, at an advanced age.

In Winston, on Monday evening last, Mrs. Maggie Taylor, wife of J. B. Taylor. Her remains were taken to Christiansburg, Va., for interment.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of "Reynolds Brothers" is this day disolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted in future by C. A. Reynolds and T. E. Reynolds.

All persons having claims against the old firm will settle with C. A. and T. E. Reynolds.

May 1st, 1888.—6t.

HIGH PRICES

—PAID FOR—

CONFEDERATE LOCAL STAMPS,

used or unused, by the postmasters during the war. **Salem Locals** particularly wanted. All kinds of Confederate Stamps, etc., bought. Write or send what you have for our prices.

FRANKFORD STAMP CO.,
Frankford, Phila., Pa.
Publishers of Southern papers send terms, etc.

May 24—1m-pd.

DEEP Sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

D. D. SCHOULER'S

NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.

—All Goods Away Marked Down.—

FINE ASSORTMENT

Spring Wraps.

LARGE JOB LOT

LADIES BOUCLE JERSEYS.

Big drive in all Silk Ribbons.
2,000 yards Cloth in remnants.
Best line Ladies and Gents Underwear at cost.
Feathers, Hat Ornaments, Ladies Fine Felt Hats, Hat Trimmings, Fine Shoes, newest style, Gossameres, Blankets. Shawls, &c.
Ostrich Tips, 50 cents a bunch.
Wings, 5 cents each.
Birds, 10 cents each.
Ladies Felt Hats 25 cents each.
Mens' Shoes, in 7s and 8s only, at half price.
Men's and Boys' Clothing in great variety.
Men's, and Boys' Hats and Caps.
Musical Instruments.
Best quality of Violin Strings.
600 yards of remnant Cloths, 1 and 2 yard lengths, 25c. per yard.
1,500 yards remnant Cloths, 2½ to 10 yard lengths, at 33⅓ per yard.

D. D. SCHOULER,
Next door to Postoffice,
Winston, N. C.

April 1888—tf.

RICHLY Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

R. B. KERNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C

Dr. J. G. ECTOR,

offers his professional services to the citizens of the Twin-City and surrounding ocuntry.

Office at his residence on Liberty Street, between the M. E. and M. P. Church, Winston, N. C.

March 8—6m.

THIS MEANS YOU.

When in need of Nails, Horseshoes, Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, Stoves, among which may be found

THE CELEBRATED

R. E. LEE COOK,

Farming Implements of all kinds, Machinery of every description, or, in fact, anything in the

HARDWARE LINE

go to R. R. CRAWFORD'S, who keeps a large and complete stock of the best quality of

HARDWARE

which he sells at bottom figures.

DON'T—FORGET—THE—PLACE.

R.R.CRAWFORD,

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

LIBERTY ST., WINSTON, N. C

1888. 1888.

PRESIDNETIAL YEAR.

The **NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD**, containing an impartial epitome each week of the movements of all political parties, will be mailed to any address in the United States or Canada, from **JUNE 6th** until after the Presidential Election, for **40** cents.

Address,
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
New York City.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$0 75 to 1 00
Corn, per bushel,	70 to 00
Oats, " "	45 to 50
Rye, " "	00 to 80
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 15 to 2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 60
Peas, (white,) " "	0 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white) " "	0 85 to 0 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 00
Pork,	7 to 8
Lard,	8 to 00
Country Meat, (hog round,)	07 to 08
" Hams,	10 to 12
Green Apples, per bushel	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	8 to 10
Butter, per pound,	20 to 25
Tallow, " "	4 to 00
Beeswax, " "	00 to 20
Flax Seed, per bushel,	75 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	00 to 0 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 0 00
Cabbage, per pound,	2 to 0 08
Chickens,	15 to 25
Hay	45 to 60

Winston Tobacco Market.

Lugs.—Common, sound,	$ 4.00 to $5.00
" Medium,	6.00 to 7.00
" Good,	10.00 to 12.00
" Fine,	15.00 to 18.00
Leaf.—Common,	6.00 to 7.00
" Medium,	8.00 to 10.00
" Good,	12.00 to 14.00
Cutters.—Good,	20.00 to 25.00
" Fine,	27.00 to 30.00
Wrappers.—Common	20.00 to 25.00
" Medium,	00.00 to 00.00
" Good,	30.00 to 45.00
" Fine.	45.00 to 60.00

POMONA HILL NURSERIES.

POMONA, N. C.

TWO AND A HALF MILES WEST OF GREENSBORO.

The main line of the R. & D. R. R. passes through the grounds and within 100 feet of the office. Salem trains make regular stops twice daily each way.

Those interested in fruit and fruit growing, are cordially invited to inspect this, the

Largest Nursery

in the State, and one of the largest in the South. Stock consists of

Apples, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plums, Japanese Persimmons, Apricots, Nectarines, Mulberries, Quince, Grape, Figs, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Pie Plant, English Walnuts, Pecans, Chestnuts, Strawberries, Roses, Evergreens, Shade Trees, &c., &c!

All the new and rare varieties, as well as the old ones which my new Catalogue for 1888 will show.

Give your order to my authorized agent or order direct from the nursery.

Correspondence Solicited.

Descriptive Catalogue free to all applicants.

Address
J. VAN. LINDLEY,
POMONA, GUILFORD CO., N. C.

Reliable salesmen wanted in every county. A good paying commission will be given.

April 15. 1888—tf.

T. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ONWARD! IS THE WORD!

The PROGRESSIVE FARMER enters its THIRD VOLUME at the following rates:

1 subscriber, 1 year	$ 1.25
5 subscribers, 1 year	5.00
10 subscribers, 1 year	10.00

One copy, 1 year *free* to the one sending a club of ten.

Eight pages, 40 columns, weekly. Send CASH (charges prepaid) to
L. L. POLK,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE FIRST TUSSEL

—FOR—

SPRING TRADE

Our stock is in perfect shape, and we are anxious for your trade. We have a

SUPERB LINE OF

CHOICE GOODS,

comprising 40 different patterns of

GINGHAMS.

A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

WHITE GOODS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

CASHMERES, BROCADES,

—AND OTHER—

DRESS GOODS.

Give us an early call, and carefully inspect our stock before purchasing.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

CLINARD & BROOKES.

Salem, N. C., March 15—tf.

The Weekly News & Observer.

The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chock full of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the **Weekly News and Observer** until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address
NEWS AND OBSERVER CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

TO SAVE GRAIN.

TO SAVE HAY.

FARMERS SHOULD USE THE CELEBRATED

OSBORNE MOWERS, REAPERS and Binders.

We keep them constantly on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Respectfully,

F. & H. FRIES.

May 24th, 1888—1m.

W. T. CARTER & CO.,

NORTH EAST CORNER COURT HOUSE SQUARE, WINSTON, N. C.

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

SELL GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

—AGENTS FOR—

G. OBER & SONS CO'S

Special Compound for Tobacco! Reliable in its Manufacture!

Special attention given to the manufacture of every pound. Standard just the same. Quick in its action. Profitable in its results. Has been used successfully by the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina for 30 years. By proper cultivation, care and management, it insures you a crop of FINE YELLOW TOBACCO. Try it this year if you want a crop of GOLDEN BRIGHT TOBACCO. None better on the market. We refer you to thousands of planters who have used it year after year. Call on

W. T. CARTER & CO., WINSTON.

May 3, 1888—3m.

BEVAN, THE JEWELER,

55 MAIN ST., WINSTON, N. C.

HAS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES AND Gents fine

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

WATCH CHAINS, CHARMS, SOLID GOLD RINGS, and a variety of other jewelry too numerous to mention. Also extensive line of one and 8 day CLOCKS.

GOLD, SILVER, STEEL AND RUBBER SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES

to suit everybody. GOLD AND SILVER HEAD and other style of WALKING CANES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY.

skillfully repairde and warranted. Engraving neatly executed.

April 12, 1888—9m.

GEO. W. HINSHAW N. H. MEDEARIS

HINSHAW & MEDEARIS,

WINSTON, N. C.

To the Readers of the People's Press:

It is gratifying to us to be able to say our business last year was VERY MUCH larger than of any previous year—your patronage helped us to increase our trade and we are thankful for it.

Our motto has always been to sell good goods at the lowest prices for which it is possible to sell them to make a living out of the business.

We will Make no Change from this Rule.

We don't offer "BAITS" to catch trade but deal fairly with all—one man's money is worth as much as another's.

It is well known that we carry the largest and most complete stock of GOODS to be found in this part of the State. Both our Wholesale and Retail Departments will be replenished from day to day with the newest and most desirable styles of goods.

We call special attention to our

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

—AND TO OUR—

SHOE & BOOT DEPARTMENTS.

—ALSO TO OUR—

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

FIELD SEEDS.

There is always a difference of from 25 to 75 cents per bushel between the price of poor quality and good quality of seed. We buy and sell only the best seeds to be had and offer one thousand bushels Red Clover, Sapling Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herds Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass Seed at low prices.

STAR BRAND FERTILIZERS.

These fertilizers continue to grow in popular favor and no one who wishes to raise fine Tobacco can afford to plant a crop without using them. We offer them again this year with the full assurance that the very high standard will be fully maintained. Prices lower than they were last year—terms the same.

Please remember that we can come nearer furnishing you with every article of supply and merchandise you need than any house in the State and at prices, quality of goods considered, that defy competition.

We ask that you come and see our goods before making your purchases.

Yours Very Truly,

HINSHAW & MEDEARIS.

Feb. 6, 1888.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Hints on Corn Planting.

In corn-planting time the farmer is worried by many pests. Crows and blackbirds pull up the sprouting seed, and if this is truly done in pursuit of nefarious cutworms and pestilent grubs the damage is in no way mollified or lessened. Squirrels and chipmunks dig up the seed and cutworms sever the tender sprouts. It is useless and unreasonable to complain when simple and effective precautions are ignored and neglected. Seed stirred in just sufficient hot water in which a tablespoon of tar has been mixed by agitation to coat each grain with a film of the tar will not be attacked by crows, or cutworms, or squirrels. We have steeped the seed in a solution of saltpetre in hot water, with the result of hastening the germination by two days, and thus lessening the danger of mischief by these pests, and by adding a few drops of carbolic acid to the quart of solution the odor of the seed becomes too offensive for all the common pests combined. The custom of planting corn in the South, singly in the rows, and the rows three feet apart, undoubtedly decreases the yield. The average yield of this crop in the South is less than half of that of the New England States, and 15 or 20 bushels of grain per acre is considered a very good crop. By growing three ears where one is now grown it is probable that the yield would be increased in proportion, and thus the prevailing method in the Southern States of dropping three seeds at every three feet in the rows might be adopted by the Southern farmers with advantage. While it is not always safe to counsel changes in the common practice, yet the writer, after four years' actual experience in farming in the South, has proved satisfactorily by his own success in trebling the ordinary yield of the crops that improvement in methods is quite possible. Better plowing, more thorough harrowing, thicker planting, more liberal manuring, cleaner and more frequent and longer-continued cultivation, and the entire freedom from weeds would so much increase the yield of crops in the South as to enrich the farmers in a few years.—*New York Times.*

Culture of Beans.

There are two or three counties in Western New York where beans are grown to an enormous extent and the farmers have become rich by their sale. There seems to be no special reason why this crop should have been adopted in this section. We have millions of acres of similar soil and climate where beans are seldom grown. If leguminous crops get their nitrogen from the atmosphere, the farms where beans are grown so largely and the vines fed out to sheep ought to be very rich. We do not learn that such is the case. In fact, it is claimed by some that beans prove to be an exhausting crop, and that the old bean growers are not making as much money as formerly.

Beans are at the present time brought from Europe in bags right into the heart of the bean-growing section of Western New York, where they are put in barrels and shipped as "New York State beans." From this it is evident that our bean growers have an established reputation which the dealers are not slow to utilize.

It also indicates that beans can be grown in other places. We have known many farmers undertake to raise beans for the first time who made a failure of it. They generaly plant when beans are high, and anticipating large profits put in twice as many acres as they are able to take care of. Beans must be kept clean. But too much hoeing and cultivating does not suit them. In other words, we need clean land to start with, or we must plant on sod turned over with a "jointer" plow immediately before planting. On such land the beans get a good growth before the weeds start, and but little hoeing and cultivating are necessary.

The bean-planter commonly used in Western New York is drawn by one horse. It makes two rows at a time, twenty-nine inches apart, and drops five or six beans in the hills about fifteen or eighteen inches apart. The machine covers the beans, and the whole work is done at one operation. If there are hard clay spots which the machine does not cover completely, the work must be done with a hoe, putting two inches of fine soil on the beans. Instead of using a bean-planter many good farmers put in the beans with an ordinary grain drill, sowing three rows at a time, twenty-eight inches apart, and dropping two inches apart in the rows. They claim a larger yield, but it is, possibly, a little more work to keep them clean, and certainly more work to pull them than when planted in hills.

Beans are a profitable crop, and it seems a pity that we should ever have to import them from Europe. But let us again urge any of our readers who may plant them for the first time to select good clean land, plow carefully, and harrow and roll till the surface is as mellow as a garden. The advantage of thorough harrowing is not always appreciated.

Cultivate between the rows frequently, but not too deep, with a fine-toothed steel horse hoe that will kill every weed and leave the surface smooth and fine. Many of our corn cultivators are too coarse and leave the land too rough, so that it dries out in hot weather, and growth of the beans is checked. The rule in regard to planting is to put in the beans as soon as possible after corn is planted.—*American Agriculturist.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

There is now a market for quills plucked from the turkey.

Low wagons with wide tires make easier work in hauling out manure.

The only way to learn farming or any other trade is to serve an apprenticeship to it.

For fertilizing purposes there is no more valuable form of potash than wood ashes.

A farmer says that you can feed a hog so long on corn that you will starve it to death.

Now give the best of care to the sheep if you expect to sell the lambs at a profit.

An acre of corn-fodder well manured will furnish ensilage enough to keep two cows a year.

Gather the droppings around under the roosts every two or three days if you would have your poultry free from the scourge of scaly legs.

In very hot summers, quince bushes, grapevines, and many other plants given to root very superficially are destoyed or greatly weakened by having their shallow feeding-roots parched up in the surface earth.

For growing cucumbers, squashes or other similar plants, put old sawdust or rotten wood about them. Those who have never tied cucumbers on strong, bushy stakes, like pea sticks, will be surprised to note how they enjoy it.

Whatever is done in the small fruit line, it is a safe and wise rule to put out no more plants than can be properly cared for. It does not pay to prepare land, buy plants, set them, and leave them to be choked with weeds.

Many people can safely drink sour milk, while their stomachs are too weak to digest that which is still sweet. This is true of animals. The calf put upon a diet of slightly soured milk may scour, but it is usually not from the sourness of the milk, but from its lower temperature. A pailful or half full of cold, sour milk chills the digestive organs, and d arrhœa is the only way in which the stomach can dispose of its incubus.

CURIOUS FACTS.

A whale is not a fish. It is a mammal and suckles its young.

Although the Kentucky river is 250 miles long, there is not an island in its whole length.

Girls are trained to agriculture in Denmark, the owners of farms receiving them as pupils.

Le Nature claims that a machine of one-horse power would keep 27,000,000 watches going.

A police officer at Los Angelos, Cal., carries a lasso and it ably assists him to perform his duty.

The French will eat frogs, snails and the diseased liver of geese, but draw the line at Alligators.

To-day the Fred A. Billings is considered the largest wooden American ship, her tonnage being 2600.

It is estimated that to collect one pound of honey from clover 62,000 heads of clover must be deprived of nectar and 3,750,000 visits from bees must be made.

An eminent firm of soap makers offered to print the British Census gratis, if they were allowed to print their advertisements on the cover. The proposition was declined.

Near Tallahassee, Fla., the other day half an acre of high land sank suddenly below the level of the marsh, and a cabin close by narrowly escaped going down with it.

A parrot died last year in Paris at the reputed age of 104 years, and, since it was handed down by will to successive owners, its longevity may be accepted as a fact fully established.

A St. Louis chiropodist has a queer sign hanging in front of his office. The letters are made from corns which he has extracted from his patrons, and every period is indicated by an enormous bunion.

At Tuscaloosa, Ala., the family of Dr. Reed were awakened by the barking of a fine setter dog, to find their kitchen so much on fire that in a very few minutes more the whole house must have been lost, if not their lives as well.

It is a curious fact that while Queen Victoria speaks German in her home circle, the present German Empress disregards it in hers and uses English as much as poss ble. English is the fireside tongue of the Greek, Danish and Russian royal families.

There is, at Bradford, Penn., a blind jeweler who can repair jewelry and watches entirely through his sense of touch. The blindness came upon him after he had become a proficient workman, and then, by cultivating the sensibility in his finger ends, he overcome in a great measure his lack of eye-sight.

George Herrick, of Logansport, Ind., while watching the demolishing of an old building in that city recently, saw a clay pipe embedded in the brick. Curiosity led him to break the brick and secure the pipe, of common white clay. It must have been lying in its contented bed for nearly fifty years, and was put there by some worker in a brick yard. The building was erected in 1847.

A tramp known as the "Old Leather Man" passes through West Somers, N. Y., about once in five weeks. His dress is entirely of leather, made of small pieces which he picks up in his travels. He never talks to any one, and refuses money or anything but food. He never enters a building, sleeps in the timber, and tramps day by day through heat and cold and storm. Where he came from, or who he is, no one knows.

Alexander Nohl, of Corey, Ohio, owns a rare curiosity. It is a $4 bill, Continental currency. On it is what is known as the wild hog seal—a crude cut of a wild hog, while to its left is the following: "This bill entitles the bearer to receive four Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to a resolution of Congress passed at Philadelphia, February 17, 1776. Signed John Howard." Another signature appears, but it is too much defaced to be made out.

An Aeronaut's Awful Drop.

"It is claimed by the balloonist, Baldwin, that he has dropped 5000 feet from a balloon with a parachute. I shall drop at least 10,000 feet, and shall attempt what no other balloonist ever did. I shall drop with the chute closed, leaving it entirely to the air to open the chute."

So said Edward D. Hogan to a group of newspaper men, who had assembled at Jackson, Mich., on a large vacant lot to see him make his foolhardy venture.

After he stepped in the car and gave orders for the ropes holding the aerial car to the ground be cast off, the balloon shot up almost straight to a distance of fully 10,000 feet. It then settled about 400 feet and hung like a ball in the heavens. The anxious and ex ited crowd of people on the ground watched the balloon with bated breath. The reporters were provided with powerful glasses, and saw Hogan make ready to jump.

"He'll weaken," said some one.

"No," cried another, "he is getting out."

The chute was closed. Hogan drew it up till he reached the ropes to which he lashed himself. He did not expect the chute to open for the first 200 or 300 feet, and he was afraid he might be shaken off the bar by the rapidity of the fall unless he took the precaution to fasten himself. When he stepped on the edge of the car to spring off into space some of the spectators grew pale and sick. Surely this daring man was going to certain death.

A shout of terror goes up. Hogan has jumped. Down like a cannon ball he fell for 700 feet. The chute has not yet opened. Down it came like a gigantic elongated bird. He was falling like a meteor, and the spectators shut their eyes while still keeping their glasses elevated. Suddenly a shout goes up. The chute has caught the air. It opens like the wings of a monster eagle. Hogan's flight downward was almost stopped with a jerk. Then the chute settles down to a steady journey earthward with its passenger, and in three minutes from the time the reckless man left the balloon he landed safely in an open field some little distance from where the ascent was made.—*Globe-Democrat.*

The Marching of Armies.

The best examples of forced marches in modern times are perhaps, those performed by Havelock and Lord Clyde in the Indian mutiny of 1856.

Perhaps the finest examples in all history of strategic marches are found in Napoleon's campaigns in Italy in 1796 and the campaign on the Danube in 1805.

During the Civil War the march of the Second Army Corps, October 14, 1862, of seventy-six miles in fifty-six hours, fighting two engagements, crossing two rivers and guarding baggage, is exceptional.

During the same war Hooker's corps, the Eleventh and Twelfth consolidated, 22,000 strong, was removed from Virginia to Bridgeport, Tenn., with all its baggage and supplies, in seven days.

The advance of Washington on New York in 1782, and his deception of the British thereby, while he really marched on Cornwallis at Yorktown, must also ever stand out as a strategic march of the highest order.

Another instance of successful water transportation is the move of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps from City Point in Texas in May, 1865. The corps consisted of 25,000 men, 2000 horses with guns, wagons, ammunition, ambulances, etc.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The friendship of the artful is mere self interest.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

Satisfied.

As flowers lean outward to the light,
I lean to thee;
The one who makes the darkness bright;
The North Star in a moonless night
Thou art to me.

As children trust and know no fear,
I trust in thee;
Heaven, in thy presence, seemeth here:
Where thou art, whether far or near,
'Tis sweet to be.

As travelers long, when worn and tired,
Their home to see,
So my heart, wandering far and wide,
Finding its goal, is satisfied
To rest in thee.

—*Sarah K. Bolton.*

A Medicine Fakir's Ruse.

A traveling medicine van stopped in the fashionable suburb of Stapleton, England. It was equipped with a lecturer, a comic vocalist, a violin player, and an actress. The charlatan himself made what he called a scientific medical address, the point of which was that the sure way to be cured of anything whatever was to buy a bottle of his wonderful panacea. The singer and the fiddler gathered the crowd for him, and held it by songs and playing whenever his oratory lost its grip on their attention. The actress was not ostensibly a part of the show. She played a difficult and essential role. In the guise of a rheumatic old woman, she hobbled in among the multitude on crutches, and was singled out by the practitioner.

"Come here, my good woman," he said, "and I will cure you gratis."

"You couldn't do it if I let you try," she replied; "more than a hundred doctors have failed, and I guess I'll have to die a cripple."

She permitted herself to be persuaded, however, and at length was seated in a chair in front of the gorgeous wagon. The quack set a screen around her for several minutes, in the pretence that he was applying his miraculous lotion to her rheumatic leg. When she was disclosed with a flourish to the gaze of the crowd again she stood upright, walked about on her supposedly cured limbs, and vehemently declared that a miracle had been wrought. The sale of the bottled liquid was brisk for a while after that. I should not have suspected the woman of malingering, for she did it cleverly, only that I had seen her go through with precisely the same performance the week before, and less than ten miles away. I learned that she was a somewhat broken down but still clever impersonator of old women, and the manager of the medical show is her brother. —*New York Sun.*

Playing on the Harp.

It is a curious fact that few women care about the harp, yet there is not a sweeter instrument and there is none better adapted to women and the exhibition of her charms. Everybody has a piano, and the banging that is going on from one end of the land to the other, is a source of much amusement to close observers, but harps are scarce and harpists are even scarcer. A harp, moreover, is an ornament to any drawing-room, library or parlor. With a pretty girl sitting by it and deftly touching its strings the picture is one which delights the eye as much as the music does the ear. For a change a harp craze would be a great relief from the piano craze.

There is one great obstacle in the way of popularizing the harp. That is the immense cost of the instrument. What is known as a grand Gothic harp, made by Erard, of Paris, cannot be had for less than $1000 in this country. Of that amount $350 goes into Uncle Sam's pocket for the purpose of protecting the harp-makers in this country, if there are any. The Reeds, on State street, sold a second-hand instrument the other day for $800. "If a harp would only cost $200 or $300," said Mme. Chatterton, the great harp artist and teacher, the other day, "there is no doubt in my mind that the harp would soon become popular in society. Now, a father will hesitate before he invests a small fortune in an instrument of which very little is known. His daughter may be ever so eager to play the harp, the father will perhaps fear that she may tire of it after a few years, or the young lady may get married and quit playing. The general knowledge of the capabilites of a harp is so limited that men like Damrosch and Thomas even give it no other place in the orchestra than that of obligato. Yet there is much music in the harp. It is much like the human voice, capable of ever so much modulation.

"Still, the composers have turned more attention to the harp than they used to do. Hector Berlioz has written some fine music for the harp, and Brahms' 'Enchanted Swans' is sublime. Both these composers understand the harp and wrote their music in the proper key. Wagner had the harp in his orchestration, but his music for it was arranged for the piano, necessitating on the part of the harpist no mean talent as a composer in transporting the original music for the harp. The lack of proper music for the harp, and the necessity of transportation, makes the harp sound exceedingly shrill and spoils the intricate mechanism of the instrument. A pupil of the average musical talent can do more on the harp in two years than on the piano in seven. Of course it is necessary to interest the mind as well as the hands. Here is where the difficulty comes in. Our ladies are taken up too much with society. They are tired in the forenoon, go shopping in the afternoon, and are in society at night. In Europe every society lady, if she has any intellectual ambition at all, keeps some hours of the day to herself, and practices music, paints or writes. Though I must say that harp-playing has become more popular of late, and were it not for the cost of the instrument, it would soon be a society institution."—*Chicago Herald.*

Fashion Notes.

Bonnets are small and hats big.

The Directory gown grows apace.

Coarse striped bonnets, draped with colored lisse, are a new fancy.

Toe-caps of French patent leather are seen on many of the new shoes.

Milan straw and French chip are again fashionable in hats and bonnets.

Many of the new dress trimmings are in the form of galloons, having straight edges.

Pale pink and gray is likely to be a favorite color combination in cotton dresses.

Black lace jerseys, beaded with jet, gold or steel, are in high favor for evening wear.

Jerseys of shot silk are shown, but they are not nearly as pretty as the plainer ones.

Over-gaiters are in fashion again; these usually are of cloth of color to match the costume.

Crushed roses, around or under the crown, are the favorite garniture for summer white hats.

Shot silks are much used for the petticoat worn next the dress, or admissible even without a dress, and worn with a matinee.

The newest laces are neither cream nor ecru, but might be called tea-tinted, suggesting the pale, delicate hue of the tea rose.

The "common-sense shoe" has now a large patronage in spite of the fact that it is not comely, but then it is so very comfortable.

The new straw embroidery is the most stylish garniture for white canvas and crepeline corsages, though they may have a bare suspicion of steel or gilt passementerie.

Picture dresses are the rage with fair Parisiennes, and are copied to the minutest detail from the first empire, the directory or the reigns of the last three Louises.

Corsages run more and more to extremes, are either short, round and very fully draped, or else preternaturally long, straight and slender, both in outline and in ornament.

White blonde over a skirt of white moire, with many loops and big cabbage bows of moss green or bright yellow faille ribbon, is a bridesmaid's gown that has the merit of oddity.

Many imported gowns are wholly without steels, and have but the bare suspicion of a cushion at the top; but the best native modistes use still a moderate reed, put twelve to fifteen inches below the belt.

The large leghorn hats will be very stylish this season, and are edged with a fall of white lace making a veil-like effect quite coquettish and tantalizing when it shades a pretty face. This is only the revival of a style which was in vogue twenty-five years ago when it was very popular.

In many cases the veil is worn to the chin, covering the entire face and tightly drawn. They are sometimes of very light gray silk tissue, are knotted behind, the long ends brought around the throat to the front and tied there in a voluminous bow. But generally the veils consist of a yard of dotted tulle, dark red, black, or white with black dots.

Dexter, King of Trotters.

Speaking of the great trotting horse, Dexter, who died recently, Robert Bonner, his owner, said that of course the achievements of Dexter did not seem so remarkable compared with those of the trotters of the present day, but it should be remembered that great improvements have been made in all the paraphernalia of the trotting track. There were no light sulkies in Dexter's day, and not so much was known of the science of trotting. Mr. Bonner thought Maud S. a better horse than Dexter because she had better blood.

Dexter was foaled in 1858. He was got by Hambletonian out of a little black mare by American Star, and she was out of Shark's dam. Dexter was a brown gelding of rich color, with four white legs and a blaze in his face. He was fifteen hands and one inch high, long for his inches, deep through the heart and very powerful in his loins and quarters. His head, neck and eyes were good, and he had capital oblique shoulders, and good legs and feet. He was bred by Jonathan Hawkins, of Montgomery, Orange County, New York.

In June of 1862 the late George Alley, then a leading New York merchant and a rare judge of horseflesh, went up to Orange County to have a look at Dexter, of whom he had heard good reports. The colt had not been broken at that time. His action, however, fascinated Mr. Alley, who bought him for $400 and had him sent down to New Rochelle. While driving one day with a friend Dexter shied, upsetting the wagon and throwing the occupants to the ground. Dexter was five years old when this happened, and his owner immediately sent him to Hiram Woodruff, who, after a training, trotted him a trial to a wagon in 2:42. This was Dexter's first mile heat.

A week afterward he trotted a mile in harness in 2:31½. This was a prodigious performance for so young a horse, and as he trotted the last halves of these miles as fast as the first he was set down as a horse possessed of unlimited endurance.

When Dexter made his great record of 2:17¼ at Buffalo Park the track was 27 feet 8 inches over a mile. He did a mile over the Fashion course in 2:16 without a break, in the presence of 5000 people. Mr. Bonner has driven him to road wagon in Prospect Park in 2:21½, when he carried 319 pounds. This was regarded as the most remarkable feat done by any horse up to date. Mr. Bonner paid $35,000 for the horse.

The World's Gold Supply.

"Probably nine-tenths of all the gold obtained by man has been taken from placer deposits, and our American experience has been no exception to the general rule," remarked an experienced mining operator in speaking of the past and future of this valuable product the other evening. "Previous to 1847 our total gold production amounted to $12,000,000, but between 1847 and 1887 about $1,750,000,000 were contributed to our stock of gold. Of this, nearly three-fourths came from placer deposits. In 1850-56 we obtained more than $10,000,000 per annum in gold from the placers of California, and almost nothing from gold-bearing veins. Now, with an annual production of $30,000,000 about one-half only is from placers. Our own territory has been so thoroughly explored that no considerable superficial deposits of gold are likely to be discovered, and nearly the same thing can be said of the entire world.

"In the northern extension of our western mountain ranges in British Columbia and Alaska there are probably important deposits of gold. It is likely, however, to come from this region in a moderate but perennial stream, and not in a flood. Great difficulty will attend the working of those mines on account of the cold, long winters and the difficulty in transporting supplies. Unless the mines should prove richer than expected there may be a dearth of gold in the near future. In the Allegheny belt of mountains, in this country, there are large deposits of gold, but they are difficult to work. Still, industry and perseverance may make them pay a profit. Mexico may be expected to turn out $1,000,000 a year, but no more. The west coast of South America yields little but silver.

Columbia, Venezuela and Brazil have, on the contrary, always been producers of gold. It is estimated that from Brazil alone more than $1,000,000,000 in gold were obtained during the first 300 years after the advent of the Portuguese. Columbia and Venezuela are now yielding about $1,000,000 each annually and little more than this can be expected in the future.

Australia produces about $30,000,000 a year and we cannot hope for more than $5,000,000 annually from Asia. That will cover it all. I don't fear that you and I will ever suffer from a famine of gold, but unless the North American deposits are richer than is expected some one will suffer.—*Mail and Express.*

Reclaiming the Desert.

Mr. Arey, an energetic capitalist, has one of the largest vineyards in the world on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Maricopa station. The land extends along the line of the road from Maricopa station east for a distance of one mile on both sides of the roadbed and contains about 3000 acres of splendid land. Mr. Arey's company has erected large steam pumping works which will raise the necessary water to irrigate this princely tract. The well is some forty feet deep and 14 by 20 feet in dimensions, and will supply an abundance of water for all purposes. In connection with the premises a large reservoir has been constructed, which will store about 2,000,000 gallons of water for emergencies. The land has been cleared off and ploughed, and the work of putting out the vines will begin at once. A reporter was informed that a twenty-foot strip of alfalfa will surround the entire vineyard for the purpose of protecting the grapes from the numerous jack rabbits which infest that heretofore uncultivated region.—*Las Vegas (N. M.) Optic.*

Odd Names.

There are many English names remarkable for their oddity. Many of them it would be hard to classify, or to form any idea of their origin. Many years ago the following list was taken from a newspaper giving an account of a political meeting in a suburb of Philadelphia. Most of them would seem like fictitious names made up for some humorous story:

Adam Dialogue, Jacob Juvenal, Jacob Hollowbush, David Barndollar, John Hoggerbetz, Anthony Able, George Limeburner, Peter Fetters, John Perkenpine, Peter Linensheets, John Dickensheets, Barzellai Flick, Frederick Everback, Nelson Swallow, Solomon Sell, George Crock, Jacob Lightcap, John Winpenny, John Rodenpillar, Samuel V. Rex, Jacob Sauserman, Richard Slaughter, Samuel Haycock.

The following is a miscellaneous selection: Preserved Fish, Christian Grumbling, Sylvanus Shufflebottom, William Sheepshanks. It is told of the two gentlemen wearing the last two names, happening to meet in a common friend's house, who introduced them to each other saying: "Mr. Sheepshanks, Mr. Shufflebottom—Mr. Shufflebottom, Mr. Sheepshanks," each seemed to notice the oddity of the other's name, and thought that their friend was jesting, and one of them curtly asked: "Do you intend to insult us?"

In Philadelphia, fifty years ago, there were two distinguished physicians, with the characteristic names Physic and Hartshorne, and later, a dentist by the name Toothaker. Among the California teachers there was one by the name Rattan, a name not as properly appreciated now as it would have been fifty or sixty years ago, when the rattan was the schoolmaster's scentre, and the boys got a rattaning for mischief or negligence.

Not many years ago there were in Boston, New York and Philadelphia four eminent Unitarian clergymen, by the names Bellows, Furness, Sparks and Burnap. These fiery and suggestive names, were, in this case, very inappropriate, as none of them were believers in Gehenna, and all of them with characters the opposite of their names.

Not long ago there was a sign in St. Louis bearing the inscription: "Swindler, Dealer in Real Estate," a name which might have deterred a superstitious person from investing his money with one whose character might accord with his name.—*Chicago Current.*

Garnet in Alaska.

The extensive garnet ledges at Fort Wrangell are an inexhaustible source of beautiful and ornamental curiosities. The cropping of the ledge is about ten feet wide, standing perpendicularly and running northeast and southwest several miles in length; the depth of it no man has ever found out. The rock is of a mica slate formation, and contains from two to four dozen garnets to the cubic foot. The gems are regular polygons, beautiful in color, and when fresh from the mines have a dashing and brillant lustre; but when exposed for a time they become dull and opaque. The crystal varies in dimensions from the size of a pea to that of a hen's egg, and to the novice are quite fascinating and have the appearance of much value for ornamental and other purposes. The lapidaries, however, have failed to utilize them for any purpose whatever, except as a curio and to demonstrate the certainty of the unerring law of Nature which governs every phenomenon. Every plain of the polygon is of the same form; every angle of the same degree, and every gem is the equal and like of its fellow. The mining and shipment of this rock has become quite a business. It is worth $20 per ton on the wharf at Fort Wrangell, and is shipped to all parts of the country to fill the cabinets of the wealthy, and the collections in public institutions.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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Because it effects remarkable cures where other preparations totally fail.

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Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.

A NEW oil field has been developed in Texas, 150 miles west of Galveston. Valuable deposits of lead have been found in the same State.

Remarkable Surgery.

The science of surgery has made such wonderful progress in modern times, that the most intricate and delicate operations are now undertaken and carried to a successful issue. There are now several well authenticated cases of what is known as pneumotomy, that is to say, the removal of diseased portions of the lungs in cases of consumption. While, however, this delicate operation has sometimes been successfully performed, the risks attending it are so great, and the chances of recovery so light, that it is seldom resorted to. The safest plan in consumptive cases is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This will always cure the disease in its earlier stages, thoroughly arresting the ravages of the terrible malady, by removing its cause and healing the lungs.

THERE are said to be thirty men worth $1,000,000 in St. Paul, Minn.

The New Prize Story

Is eagerly sought for, read with pleasure or disappointment, is then tossed aside and forgotten. But ladies who read of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, read it again, for they discover in it something to prize—a messenger of joy to those suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses peculiar to their sex. Periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, readily yield to its wonderful curative and healing powers. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

A MONUMENT to Henry Bergh is likely to be erected in New York City.

"Yes; I shall break the engagement," she said, folding her arms and looking defiant; "it is really too much trouble to converse with him; he's as deaf as a post, and talks like he had a mouthful of mush. Besides, the way he hawks and spits is disgusting." "Don't break the engagement for that; tell him to take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It will cure him completely." "Well, I'll tell him. I do hate to break it off, for in all other respects he's quite too charming." Of course, it cured his catarrh.

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PROCTER & GAMBLE, Cincinnati, O.

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There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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SUPPLEMENT.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Grover Cleveland Renominated.

Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

The Platform Adopted.

A Full Report of the Work of the Convention.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—The National Democratic Convention began to gather at an early hour this morning, although the gavel of Chairman Barnum, of the National Committee, did not announce its opening until noon. The trickling stream of humanity that began to run into the big Exposition building as early as 8 o'clock soon grew to a torrent, which surged in and filled the great nave of the hall to overflowing. Long before noon 10,000 human faces gazed upon the high desk reserved for the presiding officer of the Convention, with its gleaming white silver gavel, a gift of the Nevada delegation.

THE DECORATIONS OF THE HALL.

The noble proportions of the hall strike one at once with admiration. It is oblong in shape, relieved upon either side by balconies reaching back 200 feet, above which, stretching entirely around the auditorium, is a broad overhanging gallery. An ample stage reaches from the rear of the Chairman's platform fifty feet to the vast wall of the hall, and accommodates 440 of the gathered leaders and fathers of the National Democracy, who thus are enabled to overlook officers, delegates and spectators. The decorations are simple but effective. The stage is hung with red, white and blue bunting, relieved by festoons and borders of evergreens. Upon a pedestal on the right of the entrance of the stage stands a bust of the President, and suspended upon the front of the gallery above the stage, heavily framed in gilt, is a large portrait of the President in oil. On either side are similar portraits of Cleveland, Hancock, Tilden, Hendricks and ex-Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri. The balcony and gallery pillars, and the face of the long winding galleries and the fronts of the balconies, are profusely decorated with American flags in alternate long and short festoons, caught up with large red, white and blue rosettes. Festoons of American flags and red, white and blue bunting hang from the open woodwork supports of the roof, and the graceful pillars which support the rafters are bound with encircling garlands and strands of evergreens. Bending gracefully from the capitals of the columns which uphold the gallery are drooping branches of cedar and pine, and upon the faces of the columns above hang bannerettes bearing the arms of the States of the Union. In the background of the long hall is a more elaborate attempt at decoration, a heroic statue of Washington on horseback, framed in a festoon of large American flags, which are caught in the centre of the frame above the head of the statue by an American eagle with widespread pinions, grasping in his talons a sheaf of green wheat. The statue, which has the appearance of marble, is highly relieved by a background of brown plush silk curtains.

The hall is amply lighted in the daytime by a long skylight in the roof, and in the night by 450 Hetsler and 300 Edison incandescent electric lamps. A very striking effect is produced in the gallery above the stage, in full sight of the delegates and spectators, by an enormous shaded drawing of the capitol at Washington upon a background of sky-blue canvas. Potted plants and green shrubbery are ingeniously arranged about the base of the picture so as to give the effect of a terraced park, such as leads up to the capitol at Washington. The illusion is almost perfect, and the striking picture, sixty feet long and twenty-eight feet from the base to the top of the Goddess of Liberty at the summit of the dome, is the crowning feature of the decoration of the hall.

The delegates' seats are arranged entirely across the nave of the hall, and stretch ninety feet in front of the platform. They are arranged with two aisles, and in alphabetical order, beginning with the Alabama delegation at the extreme right front and ending with the Wisconsin delegation at the extreme left front. The large New York delegation is nearly in the center, and the Pennsylvania delegation two-thirds of the distance back on the left hand row of seats. The Ohio delegation is in the extreme southwest corner.

THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

At 12:35 P. M. ex-Senator Barnum rose from his chair and with the gavel smote the desk one sturdy blow. Then the various bands which were discoursing music in various parts of the hall ceased, the loud talking and the cheers which greeted the appearance of each distinguished individual who entered the Convention gave way to quietness, and with a preliminary hustle the great assemblage subsided into comparative silence.

"The Convention will please come to order," said Chairman Barnum. "Bishop J. C. Granberry, of St. Louis, will open the proceedings of this Convention with prayer." Bishop Granberry came forward and addressed the throne of grace.

At the conclusion of the prayer Mr. Barnum arose and said: "Gentlemen of the Convention—By the unanimous vote of the National Committee the Chair has been directed to present to this convention as the list of temporary officers the following, which the Secretary will read." Mr. Prince then read the list as follows:

Stephen M. White, of California, for Chairman. (Applause.) Temporary Secretary, Fred O. Prince, of Massachusetts. Assistant Secretaries, Alfred Orendorf, of Illinois; W. L. Scott, of Virginia; T. E. Barrett, of St. Louis; Leopold Strauss, of Alabama; O. M. Hall, of Minnesota; John Triplett, of Georgia; L. E. Rowley, of Michigan; Oliver Newell, of Colorado; T. J. Lingle, of Missouri; T. L. Merril, of Nebraska. Reading Secretary, Thomas Pettit, House of Representatives. Assistant Reading Clerks, M. L. Scott, of Virginia; T. E. Barrett, of New Jersey; T. O. Walker, of Iowa; R. H. Henry, of Mississippi; John W. Kern, of Indiana; J. P. Carr, of Missouri; E. D. Sawyer, of Ohio; William P. Bentley, of Missouri. Official Stenographer, Edward B. Dickson, of New York. Sergeant-at-Arms, Richard J. Bright. Chief Doorkeeper, Daniel Able, of St. Louis.

The convention unanimously adopted the list as read by Mr. Prince, after which the Chairman said: "I will appoint Mr. Arthur B. Gorman, of Maryland; Mr. Calvin S. Bryce, of Ohio, and Mr. Frank W. Dawson, of South Carolina, a committee to wait upon Mr. White and escort him to the chair." (Applause). The committee escorted Mr. White amid great enthusiasm to the chair, and Mr. Barnum then introduced him to the convention in the following words: "Gentlemen of the Convention—I have the pleasure and the honor to present to this convention Mr. Stephen M. W. White, of California." Mr. White then addressed the convention.

CHAIRMAN WHITE'S ADDRESS.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—Profoundly grateful for the distinction just conferred upon me, I am conscious that I have been forechosen for this position because of your appreciation of that important section of our country from whence I came. I can answer that those who are in heart present will regard with satisfaction the recognition which they have thus received—not because of any uncommon ability or influence of mine, but for the reason that this is the only instance in the history of our National Conventions in which the Pacific Slope has been accorded such an honor.

California was acquired under Democratic rule. It became a commonwealth under Democratic auspices. It is therefore fitting that the bestowal of this favor should emanate from the organization whose patriotism and courage gave her to the American Union, and that that party should be the first to press forward with party fondness the children of those who knocked and did not knock in vain for admission to the privileges of Statehood.

I congratulate you not merely as Democrats, but as American citizens, upon the encouraging circumstances which attend the inauguration of our proceedings.

For the first time during a period of more than a quarter of a century the Democratic National Convention is held while the affairs of the Government are conducted under a Democratic Administration. Up to the last Presidential Convention the Republican party declared that Democratic success meant national ruin, and that, whatever might be said of the crimes and transgressions of those then in authority, yet to no other keeping could the welfare of the United States be confided.

The doctrine was repudiated at the polls, and the experience of almost four years has demonstrated that the assertions and charges were unwarranted and were wrong.

The people were right in demanding and compelling a radical change. The platform of principles adopted by our last National Convention presented with accuracy the rules of conduct which should control government action.

Grover Cleveland was selected by that convention as the man whose firmness, ability, integrity and statesmanlike qualities preeminently cited him to undertake the task of carrying out the great reforms thus suggested by the organization to whose tenets he has ever been ready to yield compliance.

No public servant ever responded to the calls of duty more fully or in better faith than our honored President. Unostentatious in the discharge of his trust, he has never failed to apply to affairs of state the sound business maxims, the observance of which is even more desirable in public than in private station.

For years it had been generally conceded that it was necessary to reform the tariff. The existing laws upon the subject had been called into being during the excitements and because of the exigencies of war. The Republican party, while not denying the necessity for reform has ever failed to suggest any remedy, and has uniformly thwarted the efforts of the Democracy to afford the needed relief.

The present Administration has realized the promises made by the Democratic Convention of 1884. It has sought to reduce taxation and lighten the burdens of the people and to reduce the revenue so as to prevent accumulation in the Treasury, and has at the same time taken the requisite steps to foster and protect home industries. It has discouraged the centralization of wealth and has enabled, as far as the circumstances would permit, those in the less favored walks of life to enjoy the benefits of their exertions.

In other words, the Democratic Administration has used its utmost endeavors to faithfully carry out the platform upon which our great reform victory was achieved.

If the tariff has not been modified it was because of the Republican obstruction. The existence of an enormous surplus in the Treasury threatens the industries of the country and is a constant source of injury to the consumer and to them of moderate means, who find it difficult to procure monetary assistance because of the withdrawal of a large portion of the circulating medium.

This unfortunate situation is directly attributed to the policy of the Republican party, whose aim has ever been to encourage and enrich monopolies and to ignore the interest of the masses.

During the Republican dominancy many millions of acres of public domain passed into the hands of corporate and foreign syndicates formed for the creation of individual fortunes.

The obligations imposed as conditions precedent to the investure of title were persistently violated by the beneficiaries, and these violations passed unheeded until the Democratic Administration, in conformity with the doctrines of the party, declared the forfeiture, thus tendering to those seeking homes in good faith more than forty millions of acres which had been withheld by the Republican party for the benefit of the selfish few.

In accordance with the views of the President, a statute has been enacted preventing the acquisition of lands by those not citizens of the United States, and restricting the power of corporations to obtain title to realty in the Territories. If the preceding Republican administrations had adopted the present Democratic policy there would have been preserved a home for settlers locating in good faith on the immense tracts of fertile soil now in the hands of corporations and foreign speculators.

For years universal attention has been directed to the dangers of Chinese immigration. The advent of hordes of pagan slaves disciplined to starvation and inured to unremunerative toil has rightly been considered destructive of the interests of labor and a menace to the Republic.

The Democracy, unlike its political adversaries, has always been with the people upon this issue. The Administration has entered into a treaty with the Chinese Empire which must result in excluding the Mongolian from our shores, and which for the first time makes it possible to prevent the perpetration of the frauds upon our immigration laws now practiced by that race, and to preserve us from the evils of servile competition.

Thus, after repeated Republican failures, we have reached a successful settlement of the question which justly agitated a vast number of our citizens, and with which Republican leaders have proved themselves incompetent to deal.

I cannot permit myself to dwell at any length upon the many subjects which this occasion suggests—cannot permit myself to point out the benefits which have accrued to all from the wisdom and prudence of our Chief Executive.

The proprieties of the hour bid me hasten to the performance of the duties incident to the place. Suffice it to say that the re-election of Grover Cleveland is demanded by the patriotic sentiment of the land.

The Republican party is struggling for life. It cannot long survive. Its extended incumbency was due to the fears and doubts succeeding the civil conflict. These forebodings have been removed by time and thought; and honest opinion, in spite of illegal force openly used, notwithstanding criminal efforts defeating the public will as expressed at the ballot box, has driven unworthy servants from office and has summoned to power an Administration to which no stain or suspicion has ever attached.

This was done when the world doubted whether a free government could be maintained here and whether our citizens were strong enough to control the agents of their own selection who defied the power of those from whom their authority proceeded.

It was accomplished despite the perpetration of that crime against the elective franchise which deprived the Democracy of the fruits of victory and the whole people of the services of that great statesman and true American, Samuel J. Tilden. Here where he was nominated let it be said: "Peace to his ashes; he discharged great duties greatly." His name shall be transmitted as an example of one who, rather than disturb public tranquility, sacrificed upon the altar of his country the noblest aspiration of an American citizen.

Unable to reinstate themselves upon any meritorious issue, corrupt politicians, whose transgressions have excluded them from office, seek restoration to authority by endeavoring to revive the buried issues of past generations, but these unseemly efforts have failed. Those who participated in the struggle are not anxious to renew it. The agitators of to-day are in most instances noncombatants. A new generation has come upon the scene.

The young voters know not the war only through tradition and history. They are ardent, ambitious and enlightened. They look with aversion upon every attempt to lead them into impertinent discussion; they are anxious for present success and future honors and happiness.

They are too busy with the practical affairs of life to engage in useless controversy. They love their country better than the delusion of an empty name.

They know that the glory and advancement of the Republic is dependent upon general co-operation. While they are proud of their fathers' heroic deeds, they yet believe that unkind words and exaggerated references to the past are not promotive of present harmony or future happiness, and that an Administration which treats all alike, and recognizes that there is no distinctions before the law of race or station, is best calculated to further the general interest and to perpetuate the blessings of liberty.

The intelligent elector whose judgment is untainted by prejudice is prepared to again intrust this Government to the Democratic party. That that organization has accomplished so much notwithstanding the continued opposition of its foes is ample evidence that during the next four years its policy will be finally and completely adopted.

The coming contest will result in the triumph of Democracy. Nominees of this Convention will be the chosen of the people, and if we do our duty the Republican Party will henceforth be unable to retard the progress of our country.

After the applause following Chairman White's speech, Governor Green, of New Jersey, said: "Mr. President, I offer the following resolution." The resolution was sent to the Secretary and was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the rules of the last Democratic Convention govern this body until otherwise ordered, subject to the following modification: That in voting for candidates for President and Vice-President no State shall be allowed to change its vote until the roll of States has been called and every State has cast its votes.

Mr. Showalter (Mo.)—Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order, that the resolution at this time is out of order, for we don't know until the report of the Committee on Credentials who compose this Convention.

The Chairman—The point of order is not sustained, for this reason, that we meet here as a deliberative body, and I suppose for personal purposes we can adopt any rules that we wish. These rules would not obtain, of course, if they were not adopted by the Convention after the report of the Committee on Credentials. I will say, however, that I don't see that they can be made applicable at this time, since the subject matter to which they are directed will not come before this body until that time. I suggest, Governor, that, although I think the resolution in order, it might be well to let it stand over.

Gov. Green—I think it has always been customary to adopt them.

The Chairman—The House will then vote on the question of their adoption.

The vote was almost unanimous in favor of the resolution.

A SOLID SILVER GAVEL.

Mr. Patterson (Col.)—In behalf of Colorado's Democracy I crave the indulgence of this convention to present to it, for use by its Chairman, a solid silver gavel.

Mr. Patterson then held up the gavel, which created great applause. Continuing, he said: "It was wrought from Colorado mines and fashioned by Colorado artisans. It is the modest offering of the youngest member of the Federal Union to that party that restored silver to the monetary plane from which it was degraded through the Republican Congressional conspiracy of 1873, and that has ever since remained its consistent champion. May the announcement be made to the civilized world through its silvery tones of the second unanimous nomination of the people's choice for President—Grover Cleveland!" (Great applause.)

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the Convention, if there is no objection, and I assume that there will be none, this present will be deemed accepted. It is solid silver, and, so far as a gavel can do it, you will have to be ruled by silver. (Applause.)

THE COMMITTEE ROLL CALL.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, passed up the following resolution, which was read by the Secretary:

Resolved, That the roll of States and Territories be now called and that each delegation name one member to act as a member of Committee on Credentials, one member on the Committee on Permanent Organization, and one member on the Committee on Resolutions, and that all resolutions in relation to the platform of the Democratic party be referred to said committee without debate.

The Chairman—Do you move its adoption, Senator?

Senator Gorman—Yes, sir.

The Chairman—It is moved and seconded that the resolution as read be adopted. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question!") All in favor of the motion signify by saying, Aye. Those opposed signify by saying, No. Ayes, carried. Mr. Secretary, will you please call the roll of States alphabetically.

The Secretary called the roll, and as each State was called the Chairman of the delegation responded, with the names of members of the Committee on Resolutions, Permanent Organization and Credentials, as decided upon by the various States before the Convention met.

THE COMMITTEES.

The following are the committees as officially announced:

Permanent Organization—Jesse F. Stallings, Alabama; Benjamin T. Duval, Arkansas; Robert Cosner, California; D. A. Ballard, Colorado; Henry H. Bishop, Connecticut; Charles J. Harrington, Delaware; W. F. Whiteledge, Florida; J. L. Swett, Georgia; Thomas Thornton, Illinois; C. C. Stealy, Indiana; L. L. Ainsworth, Iowa; J. Matthewson, Kansas; J. B. Castleman, Kentucky; Andrew Price, Louisiana; Payson Tucker, Maine; John B. Brown, Maryland; Patrick Maguire, Massachusetts; Charles R. Whitman, Michigan; E. C. Stringer, Minnesota; S. S. Calhoun, Mississippi; D. W. Caruth, Missouri; Tobias Caster, Nebraska; George Ernst, Nevada; Daniel Conner, New Hampshire; J. D. W. Vroom, New Jersey; Alfred C. Chapin, New York; E. C. Smith, North Carolina; E. W. Matthew, Ohio; John Lee, Oregon; L. S. Cassidy, Pennsylvania; F. L. O'Reilly, Rhode Island; O. M. Doyle, South Carolina; John R. Goodwin, Tennessee; Horace Tilion, Texas; J. D. Hanahan, Vermont; W. R. Slay, Virginia; John Bassell, West Virginia; S. W. Lameraux, Wisconsin; George G. Boony, Arizona; A. W. Bang, Dakota; William Dickson, District of Columbia; R. S. Harvey, Idaho; J. R. Dixon, Wyoming Territory; J. J. Brown, Washington Territory; Robert C. Chambers, Utah; J. J. Davidson, Montana; William B. Childers, New Mexico.

Committee on Credentials—John C. Webb, Alabama; A. S. Morgan, Arkansas; Joseph Clark, California; W. S. Cockran, Colorado; Clinton B. Davis, Connecticut; James H. Bent, Delaware; John T. Dunn, Florida; George H. D. Twiggs, Georgia; James W. Canton, Illinois; Defoe Skinner, Indiana; S. S. Caruthers, Iowa; A. A. Harris, Kansas; Robert Riddell, Kentucky; R. C. Daily, Louisana; Lamont A. Stevens, Missouri; William J. Beadler, Maryland; Quincy A. Towne, Massachuecetts; John J. Parkhurst, Michigan; W. W. Mayo, Minnesota; A. F. Fox, Mississippi. O. J. Chapman, Missouri; D. W. Pope, Nebraska; James G. Fair, Jr., Nevada; W. S. Ladd, New Hampshire; P. P. Baker, New Jersey; John Larkin, New York; W. C. Bowen, North Carolina; Paul J. Saul, Ohio; Napoleon Davis, Oregon; John H. Orvis, Pennsylvania; Charles H. Page, Rhode Island; C. A. Wood, South Carolina; E. P. McQueen, Tennessee; John Bookaw, Texas; Aleck Cockran Vermont; R. C. Marshall, Virginia; C. W. Daily, West Virginia; S. N. Dickinson, Wisconsin; Geo. G. Berry, Arizona; A. W. Bangs, Dakota; William Dickson, District of Columbia; John M. Silker, Idaho; L. Davis, Wyoming Territory; Robert C. Chambers, Utah; J. J. Davidson, Montana; Rafael Romero, New Mexico.

Committee on Resolutions—Clay W. Taylor, California; Thomas M. Patterson, Colorado; Alfred E. Burr, Connecticut; W. F. Caussy, Delaware; F. O. Dubignon, Georgia; N. E. Worthington, Illinois; David Turpie, Indiana; F. W. Lehman, Iowa; U. G. Lowe, Kansas; Henry Watterson, Kentucky; John Dymond, Louisiana; A. W. Madigan, Maine; J. W. Cunningham, Massachusetts; A. P. Gorman, Maryland, George M. Yaple, Michigan; E. C. Stringer, Minnesota; W. H. Simms, Mississippi; James F. North, Nebraska; Richard Battle, North Carolina; M. B. Garraghan, Nevada; J. C. Moore, New Hampshire; Leon Abbett, New Jersey; Edward Cooper, New York; L. T. Neal, Ohio; M. S. Hellman, Oregon; William Mutchler, Pennsylvania; Joseph Metcalf, Rhode Island; John T. Sloan, South Carolina; Lillard Thompson, Tennessee; George Clark, Texas; John H. Senter, Vermont; P. W. McKinney, Virginia; W. H. Seaman, Wisconsin; Wesley Mallahan, West Virginia.

National Committee—H. C. Semple, Alabama; M. F. Tarpey, California; Charles S. Thomas, Colorado; W. H. Barnum, Connecticut; James H. Estill, Georgia; R. M. Phelps, Illinois; Simon S. Sheerin, Indiana; J. J. Richardson, Iowa; W. C. Blair, Kansas; Henry D. McHenry, Kentucky; James Jeffreys, Louisiana; Arthur Sewell, Maine; Charles D. Lewis, Massachusetts; O. M. Barnes, Michigan; C. A. Johnson, Mississippi; James E. Boyd, Nebraska; R. R. Keating, Nevada; A. W. Sulloway, New Hampshire; Miles Ross, New Jersey; Herman Oelrichs, New York; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; Calvin S. Brice, Ohio; A. Noltner, Oregon; J. R. Barnaby, Rhode Island; F. W. Dawson, South Carolina; P. H. Looney, Tennessee; O. P. Holt, Texas; Hiram Atkins, Vermont; John S. Barbour, Virginia; John L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; W. M. Clements, West Virginia.

INCIDENTS OF ROLL-CALL.

When Kentucky was called and the member for the Committee on Resolutions was announced to be Henry Watterson, a storm of applause swept through the hall which did not cease for some minutes. There was also much applause when Texas reported its member of the Platform Committee—George Clark.

Dakota's name being reached, Mr. O'Brien, of Minnesota, spoke up, saying: "In Dakota there is a contest. There are two delegations from Dakota attending this Convention. No committee, no delegates from Dakota, should participate in the proceedings of this Convention until the contest is decided."

The Chairman—Do you make a motion?

Mr. O'Brien—I move that all parties claiming to be delegates from Dakota be excluded until the report of the Committee on Credentials is made.

The Chairman—You make that as an absolute motion, not as an amendment?

Mr. O'Brien—Yes, sir, as a motion.

The motion was put and carried.

The roll-call was now at an end and the Chairman announced that the committees on Platform, Permanent Organization and Credentials would meet at 5 P. M.; the two latter in rooms adjoining the convention hall and the Committee on Platform at the grand parlors of the Southern Hotel, the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee.

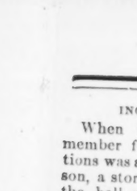
A QUESTION OF CLUBS.

W. H. Pucey, of Iowa, next suggested that the hall be left open during the recess for inspection by visiting clubs, and Baker, of Ohio, asked to have the Sergeant-at-Arms instructed to find places for all the uniformed clubs. Ex-Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, excited applause by the statement that there was no difference between uniformed clubs and un-uniformed clubs. Finally, after several other speeches, the whole matter was disposed of by being referred to the National Committee.

ADJOURNED UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

Roswell P. Flower, of New York, then moved a recess until noon Wednesday. Ex-Governor Abbett ob ected, and suggested 10 A. M., on the ground that he desired to see the President renominated to-morrow, and not on the third day. The majority settled the question in favor of Governor Abbett, and at precisely 2 o'clock the convention took a recess until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.



P. A. COLLINS, *Chairman.*

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Temporary Chairman White called the Convention to order at 10.25. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. R. Green, of Missouri, after which the thanks of the Convention were tendered to Colorado for the silver gavel presented the day previously.

The petition of citizens of New York asking that the Monroe doctrine be enforced was presented by Congressman Campbell.

Delegate Mallory, of Florida, offered this resolution, which was adopted:

This convention approves of and indorses the principles of tariff reform enunciated by Cleveland in his first message to the present Congress, and to the policy recommended by him for the practical application of those principles to the administration of government we give our unqualified and universal support.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The delegates from Alaska were next given seats, and the Committee on Permanent Organization was presented. The rules adopted were the same that prevailed at the Chicago Convention, except that no delegation should change its vote until the call of the State had been completed. Patrick A. Collins was made Chairman; H. H. Ingersoll, Secretary; Alfred Onendorf, F. E. Barrett, W. W. Scott, O. M. Hall, L. Strauss, L. G. Rowley, J. Triplett, T. J. Lingle, O. Newell, T. L. Merrill, Assistant Secretaries, and T. Pettitt, Recording Secretary.

W. H. Barnum, John O'Day and R. P. Flower escorted Mr. Collins to the chair. The permanent chairman was introduced by Temporary Chairman White, who on retiring thanked the convention for the honor that had been conferred on his State. Chairman Collins said:

SPEECH OF CHAIRMAN COLLINS.

To stand by your favor in this place, so often filled by the foremost men in our great party, is a distinction of the highest character, and an honor for which I am profoundly grateful. In performing the delicate and difficult service to which you have assigned me, I can scarcely hope to justify the wisdom of your choice. I shall at times need your full co-operation to promote order, decorum and good will until these proceedings are brought to a happy close. We represent in this convention more than 30,000,000 of the American people.

We bear their commission to act for them and their injunction to act with all the wisdom that God has given us to protect and safeguard the institutions of the Republic as the fathers founded them. The administration of President Cleveland has triumphantly justified his election. It compels the respect, confidence and approval of the country. The prophets of evil and disaster are dumb.

What the people see is the Government of the Union restored to its ancient footing of justice, peace, honesty and impartial enforcement of the law. They see the demands of labor and agriculture met, so far as the Government can meet them by Legislative enactments, for their encouragement and protection.

They see the veterans of the civil war granted pensions long due them to the amount of more than twice in number and nearly three times in value of those granted under any previous administration. They see the negro, whose fears of Democratic rule were played upon by demagogues four years ago, not only more fully protected than by his pretended friends, but honored as his race was never honored before. They see a financial policy under which reckless speculation has practically ceased and capital freed from distrust. They see for the first time an honest observance of the law governing the civil establishment and the employes of the people rid at last of the political highwayman with a demand for tribute in one hand and a letter of dismissal in the other.

To the patriotic, independent citizens who four years ago forsook their old allegiance and came to our support, who since that time have nobly sustained the Administration, the Democratic party owes a deep debt of gratitude. That they have been reviled and insulted by their former associates is not only a signal compliment to their character and influence, but another evidence of the decadence of the Republican party. Blind worship of the machine—the political juggernaut—is ejected from every man who will take even standing room in that party.

The Democratic temple is open to all, and if in council we cannot agree in all things, our motto is: "In essentials, unity; in nonessentials, liberty; in all things, charity." To all good men we say: "Come in. Good will ne'er halted at the door stone." As four years ago you voted with us to reform the Administration, to conserve our institutions, for the well being of our common country, so join with us again in approval of the work so well accomplished, to complete what still remains undone. We ask you to remember that it is a fatal error to weaken the bonds of a political organization by which great reforms have been achieved, and risk them in the hands of their known adversaries.

Four years ago you trusted tentatively the Democratic party and supported with zeal and vigor its candidate for President. You thought him strong in all the sturdy qualities requisite for the great task of reform.

Behold your splendid justification! Every place was filled by men whose interest it was to thwart inquiry and belittle the new administration. But the master hand came to the helm, and the true course has been kept from the beginning.

We need not wait for time to do justice to the character and service of President Cleveland. Honest, clear-sighted, patient, grounded in respect for law and justice, he has nobly fulfilled the promise of his party, nobly met the expectations of his country, and written his name high on the scroll where future Americans will read only the names of men who have been supremely useful to the republic. Fellow Democrats, this is but the initial meeting in a political campaign destined to be memorable. It will be a clashing of nearly even forces.

Let no man here or elsewhere belittle or underestimate the strength or resources of the opposition. But, great as they are, the old Democratic party, in conscious strength and perfect union, faces the issue fearlessly.

At the conclusion of Mr. Collins's speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, a resolution was adopted giving representatives from the woman's convention, recently held in Washington, the right to be heard.

Delegate Campbell, of New York, offered a resolution of sympathy with General Sheridan, and it was adopted with a rising vote.

Mrs. Mary Merriweather of St. Louis was presented, but before she had got half the way through a written speech she was compelled to withdraw by cries of "time" and signs of impatience.

W. H. Barnum moved that when the Convention adjourn it should be until ten A. M. the next day. During the confusion that followed delegate Hensel moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination for President and Vice-President, but that no ballot be taken until the Committee on Platform had reported. Hensel's motion was adopted. The chairman of the Alabama delegation tendered the right to first place in the call to the New York delegation, and Daniel Dougherty, of New York, was called upon to present the name of Grover Cleveland. Amid great enthusiasm and applause Mr. Dougherty ascended the platform to the right of the Chairman and addressed the Convention as follows:

DANIEL DOUGHERTY'S SPEECH.

I greet you, my countrymen, with fraternal regard. In your presence I bow to the majesty of the people. The sight itself is inspiring, the thought sublime. You come from every State and Territory, from every nook and corner of our ocean-bound, continent-covering country. You are about to discharge a more than imperial duty. With simplest ceremonials, you as representatives of the people are to choose a Magistrate with power mightier than a monarch, yet checked and controlled by the supreme law of a written constitution. Thus impressed I ascend the rostrum to name the next President of the United States. New York presents him to the convention and pledges her electoral vote. Delegations from the thirty-eight States and all the Territories are assembled without caucus or consultation ready simultaneously to take up the cry and make the vote unanimous. We are here not indeed to choose a candidate, but to name the one the people have already chosen. He is the man for the people. His career illustrates the glory of our institutions. Eight years ago unknown, save in his own locality, he for the last four has stood in the gaze of the world discharging the most exalted duties that can be confided to a mortal. To-day determines that not of his own choice, but by the mandate of his countrymen, and with the sanction of heaven, he shall fill the Presidency for four years more. He has met and mastered every question as if from youth trained to statesmanship. The promises of his letter of acceptance and inaugural address have been fulfilled. His fidelity in the past inspires faith in the future. He is not a hope. He is a realization. Scorning subterfuge, disdaining re-election by concealing convictions, mindful of his oath of office to defend the Constitution, he courageously declares to Congress, dropping minor matters, that the supreme issue is reform, revision, reduction of national taxation. That the Treasury of the United States, glutted with unneeded gold, oppresses industry, embarrasses business, endangers financial tranquility and breeds extravagance, centralization and corruption. That high taxation, vital for the expenditures of an unparalleled war, is robbery in years of prosperous peace. That the millions that pour into the Treasury come from the hard-earned savings of the American people. That in violation of equality of rights the present tariff has created a privileged class, who, shaping legislation for their personal gain, levy by law contributions for the necessaries of life from every man, woman and child in the land. That to lower the tariff is not free trade, it is to reduce the unjust profits of monopolists and home manufacturers and allow consumers to retain the rest. The man who asserts that to lower the tariff means free trade insults intelligence. We brand him as a falsifier. It is farthest from thought to imperil capital or disturb enterprises. The aim is to uphold wages and protect the rights of all. This administration has rescued the public domain from would-be barons and corporation corporations faithless to obligations and reserved it for free homes for this and coming generations. There is no pilfering. There are no jobs under this administration. Public office is a public trust. Integrity stands guard at every point of our vast empire. While the President has been the medium through which has flowed the undying gratitude of the republic for her soldiers, he has not hesitated to withhold approval from special legislation if strictest inquiry revealed a want of truth and justice. Above all sectional strife as never before is at an end, and sixty millions of freedmen in the ties of brotherhood are prosperous and happy. These are the achievements of this administration. Under the same illustrious leader we are ready to meet our political opponents in high and honorable debate and stake our triumph on the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people. Adhering to the Constitution, its every line and letter, ever remembering that 'powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people,' by the authority of the Democracy of New York, backed by the Democracy of the entire Union, I give you a name entwined with victory. I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York.

A SCENE OF WILD ENTHUSIASM.

The Convention broke into the wildest enthusiasm at the close of Mr. Dougherty's speech. Hats were waved and thrown into the air, bandannas streamed out all over the hall, and the delegates jumped on their chairs and cheered madly. A picture of Cleveland in the White House was uncovered on the east wall, and the bands played "Hail to the Chief." The cheering and uproar continued, spectators in the gallery tearing flags from the rails and waving them in the air. Some one on the stage crowned the bust of the President on the left with a laurel wreath, which was the signal for even a wilder burst of shouts and cheers than before. Although

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

the full band of sixty pieces was in full blast all the time, not a sound from the trumpets could be heard.

The climax of this remarkable scene was reached when the banners of all the States were borne by the delegates to the New York standard and draped about it. At this the enthusiasm was unbounded. Spectators and delegates tore the red white and blue bunting from the pillars and from the face of the balconies, waving these improvised banners all over the hall for ten minutes.

The Chairman kept rapping for order, but the cheering continued, and horns were blown in the galleries. The delegates gathered in groups, waving their State banners high in the air, and cheering with renewed vigor. The cheering ceased after twenty-four minutes.

The Kentucky delegation asked and was granted unanimous consent to second the nomination. James A. McKenzie was recognized, and there was renewed cheering at his mention of Cleveland's name, and wild enthsiasm at his reference to Mrs. Cleveland. Judge Twiggs, of Georgia, Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, H. W. Lightfoot, of Texas, and others seconded Mr. Cleveland's nomination.

The roll call was then completed, and a motion of Mr. McKenzie to suspend the rules was carried, and Cleveland was nominated by acclamation.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 A. M. the following day.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

W. H. BARNUM, on Resolutions.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The Convention was called to order at 10:31 by Chairman Collins. The opening prayer was delivered by Dr. Brank, of St. Louis, after which Henry Watterson took the platform with the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The Clerk then proceeded to read the Resolutions, which were received with frequent cheers. The reading of the platform was concluded amid great applause. Mr. Watterson stated it had been adopted unanimously by the Committee. The platform is as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of the United States in National Convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the Convention of 1884, and indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to Congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction; and also indorses the effort of our Democratic representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation. Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and indestructible States, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown; devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written constitution strictly specifying every granted power, and expressly reserving to the States or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a jealous popular vigilance directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, ensuring equality and establishing justice.

The Democratic party welcome an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power which four years ago was committed to its trust in the election of Grover Cleveland President of the United States, and it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people. During a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from overtaxation, the anomalous condition of our currency and a public debt unmatured, it has, by the adoption of a wise and conservative course, not only averted disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of the people. It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred millions of acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens. While carefully guarding the interest of the people and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equality, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic than was ever paid before during an equal period.

By intelligent management and a judicious and economical expenditure of the public money it has set on foot the reconstruction of the American navy upon a system which forbids the recurrence of scandal and insures successful results.

It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations while scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own Government and people at home and abroad.

The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provisions of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a Republican majority in the Senate.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and precept, but by the example of his own untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs. In every branch and department of the Government under Democratic control, the rights and the welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected, and the equality of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained.

Upon its record thus exhibited, and upon the pledge of a continuance to the people of the benefits of a good Government, the National Democracy invoke a renewal of popular trust by the re-election of a Chief Magistrate who has been faithful, able, and prudent. They invoke, in addition to that trust, the transfer to the Democracy of the entire legislative power.

The Republican party controlling the Senate and resisting in both Houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people equality before the law and the fairness and the justice which are their right. Thus the cry of American labor for a better share of the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretences, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets, capital is disturbed with doubt, and unequal, unjust laws can never be properly amended nor repealed.

The Democratic party will continue with all the power confided to it to struggle to reform these laws in accordance with pledges of its last platform, indorsed at the ballot box by the suffrages of the people.

Of all the industrial freemen of our land, an immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws; but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of tax legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessaries of life should be unjustly increased to all our people. Judged by Democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation trusts and combines are permitted and fostered which will unduly enrich the few that combine to rob our citizens by depriving them of the benefit of natural competition. Every Democratic rule of governmental action is vitiated when through unnecessary taxation a vast sum of money beyond the needs of an economical administration is drawn from the people and the channels of trade, and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the National Treasury.

The money now lying idle in the Federal Treasury, resulting from superfluous taxation, amounts to more than $125,000,000, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than $60,000,000 annually. Debauched by this great temptation, the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust it by extravagant taxation. The Democratic remedy is to enforce frugality in public expenditures and abolish unnecessary taxation. Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by a reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of such industry and enterprise by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operation in the interest of American labor, which should in no event be neglected. The revision of our tax laws, contemplated by the Democratic party is to promote the advantage of such labor by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life in the home of every workingman, and at the same time securing to him steady and remunerative employment.

Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our national life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government, the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

Mr. Watterson made a telling speech, saying here was a platform upon which all Democrats could stand without feeling they were away from home. [Cheers.] It was a declaration of principles to which Democrats could subscribe without looking around the corner. [Cheers.] It embodied a statement of facts incontrovertible. It delocalized the cause of reform and gave it a language which might be spoken alike in New Jersey and in Ohio, in Massachusetts and in Texas. Its face was set in the right direction, and its eyes looked upon the rising and not the setting sun.

Mr. Watterson concluded amid great applause and introduced Senator Gorman, who was heartily received, and made a speech, saying that the promises made by the Democratic party at the Chicago Convention four years ago had all been carried out.

When Senator Gorman had concluded, Colonel Watterson moved the adoption of the report, and upon this moved the previous question. It was ordered, and the platform was unanimously adopted with rousing cheers.

Mr. Watterson then announced that the committee had approved and requested the passage, without discussion, of three resolutions. The first was read by the Hon. W. L. Scott and demanded the immediate passage of the Mills bill, now pending in the House of Representatives, for the reduction of the revenue. Cheer after cheer came from the audience, and they were renewed when the resolution was unanimously adopted.

After this the Hon. W. F. Lehmann, of Iowa, mounted the platform to submit a resolution declaring that Dakota, Washington, Montana and New Mexico Territories were entitled to admission to the Union as States. This resolution also went through with enthusiasm.

Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, next mounted the steps of the platform, and after the applause, which greeted his appearance, had subsided, he read a resolution of sympathy with the down-trodden of all nations and particularly the Irish people. Long continued applause was given the names of Parnell and Gladstone and the reference to home rule, and the resolution was quickly passed.

C. M. Baker, of Ohio, secured unanimous consent for the reading of a resolution of respect to the memory of ex-Vice-President Hendricks, paying tribute to his statesmanship, patriotism and fidelity and tendering to his widow the affectionate respect and sympathy of the Democracy of the United States. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote, and when the delegates were seated the chair announced that there was a slight mistake in the statement that the Committee on Platform was unanimous in its agreement. Mr. Cooper, of New York, he said, objected to a part of it.

A murmur of surprise went through the hall at this statement, and now the convention began to get down to the most important business of the day. A motion was made by Lieutenant Governor White of California that the roll should be called for the nomination of candidates for the Vice-Presidency. It was so ordered, and the clerk began to call the roll.

When California was reached Delegate Tarpie put in nomination Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, in a speech which was cheered to the echo. Mr. Tarpie spoke as follows:

THURMAN NOMINATED.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—This is indeed a most pleasant duty which through the kindness of my friends I have been chosen to perform, and I am truly grateful to my associates who have so honored me. I fear that it was kindness alone and not ability that prompted my selection from the many eloquent gentlemen who are members of the California delegation. But, sirs, what I lack in oratorical ability I, in some small measure, compensate for in my enthusiasm in the undertaking, and feeling as I do that the most eloquent must fall short of doing full justice to the gentleman whom I am here to nominate, I have accepted the trust with the mental reservation that, if nothing else, I am at least earnest in what I say, and filled with admiration for him of whom I speak.

That I am proud of the privilege of addressing you I acknowledge, but that I am prouder still of the man whom I shall name I will not deny, for I feel, sirs, that this Republic holds no superior to the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio. The greeting accorded his name is a well-deserved tribute. Its spontaneity has been nobly earned. Be assured, sirs, a greeting will be accorded his name at its every mention throughout this Republic, from sea to sea and from the British line to the Gulf.

Allen G. Thurman! What an epitome of American civil history is embodied in that name. His character and ability are known to every man, woman and child in the land. His public services will be a more enduring monument than temples of stone or brass, for history will inscribe his name among the list of America's illustrious sons.

Taking his seat in the United States Senate in 1869 the imprint of his genius is found deeply imbedded in the legislation of the country. From his first appearance in the Senate until his retirement from that body, his voice was always raised in behalf of the people and in defence of their rights. For forty years he has been a prominent figure in public life, and yet to-day no man can point to a single act or expression of his which does not do him credit. Large at heart, large at brain, and larger still in experience, he is the man of all men whose record justifies his nomination at your hands, in the sense that he cannot be defeated before the people. A man of benevolent heart, manifesting itself not only in private life, but it has been the leading feature of his official career. When the Pacific coast was endeavoring to retard Chinese immigration, when it had been decided that national legislation was necessary to accomplish the desired result, when the merits of the subject were not understood east of the Rocky Mountains, Allen G. Thurman, then a Senator of the United States, was the first to raise his voice in defence of those whose means of living were in danger and whose homes were threatened with destruction.

When the great railroad corporations evidenced an intention to evade payment of their obligations to the government this great man prepared that remarkable enactment known as the Thurman bill, by which the offending corporations were obliged to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of their promises. During the trying times of reconstruction Mr. Thurman was the central figure in the United States Senate in upholding the dignity and integrity of the Constitution. The waves of party passion, lashed into fury by ill-advised jealous partisans, broke harmless upon his leonine front and settled back into calmness by the force of his logic and the power of his oratory. A ripe scholar, his disquisitions upon constitutional law are masterpieces of reasoning and eloquence, challenging the admiration of even his political opponents. Four years since the California delegation put forward Mr. Thurman as their candidate for the Presidency, and were enthusiastic in pushing his nomination. But four years have but augmented their reverence and affection for him. The patriot of Columbus cannot be allowed to wither in retirement. His fame is not his alone; it is the proud heritage of the American people. His name may be most fittingly, coupled with that of our honored President, Grover Cleveland. Cleveland and Thurman will be a ticket absolutely invincible. It will sweep the country with a mighty rush, a tidal wave of approval. Against it all opposition will be fruitless.

Let no mistake be made this time—mistakes are crimes. If you but do your duty, if you but give the people what they expect, what they demand, the contest of parties instead of just commencing will be practically ended. For the great electoral and popular majorities which Cleveland and Thurman will surely receive at the polls will be a revelation even to ourselves. As representatives of the Democracy of the nation we have a duty to perform. We must nominate the man the people have already nominated.

We have but to endorse the popular verdict; no less will be accepted at your hands. Let no consideration of personal friendship or glamour of locality influence your action. Personal friendship cannot be repaid by nomination where a great party's interest and future are at stake. No trifling with great concerns of State should be tolerated; no expression of local pride can be admitted to influence action. When the sovereign people speak they must be obeyed. Broad ground must be taken. The man of the nation, not the man of the State, must be nominated.

Nominate Allen G. Thurman. Nominate him by acclamation. Let it not be said that one single Democrat in all this great Union failed in this testimonial to the greatest American of his day, the noblest breathing man upon American soil, fit consort in the temple of fame of those patriots of the past, founders of our institutions, whose sacred dust lies calmly sleeping beneath the sods of Mount Vernon, Monticello and the Hermitage, awaiting the dedication of our national pantheon.

After the cheering at the conclusion of Mr. Tarpey's speech had subsided the roll call of States continued. When Colorado was called, Mr. Patterson addressed the convention stating that he had been selected to present the name of Pension Commissioner Black for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Patterson then read a communication from General Black, withdrawing in favor of Thurman. Mr. Patterson said:

There is only one reason why Black's friends do not bow before the red bandanna: they fear the death of one who has already filled out the allotted time, and then the Senate might be cursed with another Ingalls." [Cheers and hisses.] Mr. Patterson said he left Black's name with the Convention to deal with as common sense and Democratic judgment dictated. (Great and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Piggott, of Connecticut, took the platform and seconded Thurman's nomination.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, took the platform amid cheering and great excitement to nominate Gray. Indiana rose and gave three cheers at the mention of Gray's name. Voorhees finished amid applause and the blowing of horns.

Albert H. Cox, of Georgia, and E. E. Little, of Kentucky, seconded the nomination of Gray.

Nat Dryden of Missouri seconded the nomination of Thurman amid great and long-continued applause and waving of handkerchiefs. Confusion and cries of "Time" followed, but the Chairman restored order.

Governor Green of New Jersey next took the platform to second the nomination of Thurman. There was great confusion and wild applause when Governor Green mentioned Thurman's name.

J. W. Dorsey, of Nevada, was next recognized to second the nomination of Thurman. There was continued laughter and applause when Dorsey said that a thousand quartz mills would pound their pleasure at Thurman's nomination.

George A. Raines, of New York, took the platform, and seconded the nomination of Thurman amid great applause.

Thurman's nomination was also seconded by North Carolina, Dawson, of South Carolina; Thompson, of Tennessee; Throckmorton, of Texas, Daniels, of Virginia.

The roll call being completed the Clerk called the names of Thurman, Gray and Black as the nominees. Black's was called because Patterson, of Colorado, had left to the sense of the convention the question of Black's withdrawal.

At 1:35 P. M. the voting on the nomination for Vice-President began. Alabama cast 15 votes for Thurman, 4 for Gray and 1 for Black. Iowa asked to be passed. New York and New Jersey voted solidly for Thurman. Ohio cast one vote for Gray, at which there were hisses and a cry: "Put him out."

At 1:45 P. M. the Indiana banner was waving entwined with Gray and Thurman colors from the platform. A rooster was thrown on the stenographer's desk, and there was great cheering. Cleveland's bust on the platform was draped with a bandanna. Banners were grouped in the center of the hall. During all this confusion and enthusiasm the roll call was going on.

The unofficial first ballot gave Thurman 712 votes. At 1.53 o'clock Shanklin, of Indiana, from the platform, moved that the nomination of Allen G. Thurman, for Vice-President, be made unanimous. This was done amid deafening cheering and the wildest excitement.

At 2:10 P. M. the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

CAREERS OF THE NOMINEES.

Grover Cleveland.

Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., on March 18, 1837. His paternal ancestors were of English origin. His father was Richard Falley Cleveland, a Presbyterian clergyman, and his mother a daughter of a Baltimore merchant of Irish birth, whom his father married in 1829.

Mr. Cleveland received an academic education at Favetteville and Clinton, N. Y. At seventeen he became a clerk and assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, New York City. In 1855 he went to Buffalo, secured a place as clerk and copyist with the law firm of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers at $4 a week and began to read law. He was admitted to practice in 1859. He was Assistant District-Attorney of Erie County for three years from January 1, 1863, and was elected Sheriff of Erie County in 1870, serving a three-years term.

Upon retiring from that office he resumed his law practice, when the firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell was formed. The firm was prosperous and Mr. Cleveland attained high rank in Western New York as a lawyer. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of Buffalo by the largest majority ever given a candidate in that city, having received support from Republicans and Independents as well as that of the Democrats. He soon became noted as the "veto Mayor," acquiring a reputation which he has maintained as President.

In September, 1882, he was nominated for Governor of New York by the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, and in the following November was elected by a plurality of 192,854 over Charles J. Folger, the Republican nominee.

Friday, July 11, 1884, Grover Cleveland was nominated at the Chicago Convention as the Democratic candidate for President, on the second ballot, and on the fourth day of the convention, by 683 votes out of a total of 820. The nomination was afterward made unanimous.

In the election the following November Mr. Cleveland received 219 electoral votes against 182 cast for Mr. Blaine. His plurality over Mr. Blaine on the popular vote was 63,806. Mr. Cleveland received the solid Southern electoral vote, with the votes of New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut added. But the election was, nevertheless, very close, since a change in New York's thirty-six votes would have given Blaine 218 votes in the Electoral College to Cleveland's 183, and Mr. Cleveland only secured the State by 1047 plurality out of a total vote of 1,171,312.

Mr. Cleveland was a bachelor at the time of his election to the Presidency, but on June 2, 1886, he married at the White House Miss Frances Folsom, of Buffalo, the youthful daughter of his former law partner. Mrs. Cleveland succeeded the President's sister, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, as mistress of the White House, and has gained a wide measure of popularity.

Allen G. Thurman.

Allen Granbery Thurman was born on November 13, 1813, in Lynchburg, Va., of good descent on both sides of his family. His mother was a half-sister of William Allen, who became Governor of Ohio. His paternal grandfather, who was a Baptist minister, removed to Ohio with his family, numbering three genarations, when Allen G. Thurman was six years old. A settlement was made in Chilicothe, where the boy's father at first taught school, and then engaged in woolen manufacture. The lad obtained his education at the Chilicothe Academy, and was graduated with high honors at the age of seventeen. After his graduation, his health, which had been delicate, was permanently invigorated by exercise in field sports, by his riding about the country as an assistant of the county tax assessor, and by outdoor work as a member of land-surveying parties. Then he studied law in the offices of his uncle, William Allen, and Judge Swayne, of Columbus, Ohio. During his period of study in the State capital he read law chiefly at night, as in the daytime he was acting as the private secretary of Governor Lucas, and the duties of the position included much work which would now be assigned to a number of clerks. In 1825 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Chilicothe as the partner of his uncle, who becoming engrossed in politics, soon left the care of his law business entirely to the young man.

Mr. Thurman applied himself with great industry to his profession, in which he quickly attained distinction. In 1845, while he was absent from his Congressional district on professional business, its Democratic Convention nominated him for Congress without his solicitation or knowledge. Mr. Thurman was elected after a personal canvass of the whole district, in which he frequently had public discussions with his Whig opponent. At the end of his term he declined a renomination, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1851 he was elected, upon the Democratic ticket, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and from 1854 till 1856 he was the Chief-Justice of that court. Returning to the bar in 1856, he found business pouring in upon him from all sides, and by his professional labors he gradually acquired a competency.

In 1867 he received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic State Convention for Governor of Ohio, and after a hotly contested campaign, in which he took an active art, was defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes. In 1868 Mr. Thurman was chosen United States Senator from Ohio, succeeding Benjamin F. Wade, and he was re elected in 1874. During his twelve years in the Senate he served on a number of the most important committees, and was recognized as one of the ablest leaders of the Democratic party.

Since his retirement from the Senate, Mr. Thurman has taken but little active part in political affairs. He has continued to practise law, appearing in court in some important cases, but has intimated that he had no desire to return to public life. As leading counsel in the prosecution of the members of his own party who were guilty of the Columbus election frauds in 1880, he incurred the displeasure of a faction which sympathized with the defendants, but gained the praise of good citizens throughout the country.

A new diamond has been discovered in Wadjra Kavor, in the presidency of Madras. It weighs over 67 carats and is valued at $75,000.

There are freight conductors who can tell the number of every car on their trains.

Valuable Horses are often lost through ignorance on the part of the owner. Send 25 cents in stamps to Horsebook Co., 52 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and learn how to detect disease and how to cure it. This may save the life of your animal.